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THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

No. 196.—VOL. IV.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1844.

PRICE 6d.

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ETHICS OF NONCONFORMITY. No. XII.

THE WITNESS.

"WHAT a dust we kick up!" remarked the fly with much gravity, as, perched upon the carriage pole, he saw clouds of pulverised limestone rising and floating around him. "What a dust we kick up!" Most philosophic fly! Peradventure he thought himself specially commissioned to kick up a dust, and, anxious to magnify his office, gave admiring expression to his sense of its importance. Perhaps the insect was timid, and his exclamation, amplified to take in all his thoughts, might run thus:—"This will never do! We are turning the world upside down. Who can foresee the calamitous consequences of our temerity? What care, what anxiety, what earnest pains-taking, can absolve us from the onerous responsibility we are bringing upon ourselves?" Little fly! distress not your little mind! Fly away! and leave some other agent to answer for the dust!

"Well! now, what do you expect to do?" asks some "quietist," when urged by serious nonconformity to act up to his profession, and to unite with others in setting forth the claims of truth. The very spirit of the fly upon the carriage pole! Expect to do! As though heaven-born truth had descended hither to summon about her a chamber of councillors, and humbly to ask their opinion as to what will be the result of this or that plan, and as to the proper time and mode of carrying it into effect! As though human conduct, in the service of an immortal sovereign, were to be governed by anticipated results, and obedience were appointed to wait on a foresight of events—a power to look inward, forward, and around, such as overweening vanity only can pretend to—such as man in his best estate is never likely to possess! "What dust can you kick up?" Aye! that is the gist of the inquiry—and it implies, first, that the dust, when raised, is of our raising; and that the force of our obligations and responsibility must be measured by our supposed ability to raise it.

Look at that clock which graces the tower of the old church hard by. What various and strange emotions have not its iron tongue awakened in the neighbourhood! Wickedness, prowling about within reach of its twanging voice, has hurried off, as though at its bidding, to the commission of preconcerted crime. Conscience has been suddenly startled into a recollection of duties forgotten. Many a scene of enjoyment has it broken in upon and dispersed. Countless have been the pangs which all unconsciously it has inflicted. Happily for it, and for the hundreds who profit by it, it is not cognisant of human actions, nor can it read human thoughts. Else, might every wheel within, oppressed by an imaginary responsibility, hesitate to go round—its trembling hands would betray its inward irregularity—and the single function for which it was organised would cease to be performed. That clock was made to tell the hour of the day—and of all the hopes, fears, joys, sorrows, virtues, vices, which its doing so may awaken, it is as innocent as though it had no existence.

The duty of nonconformists is not a whit less simple. It is summed up in this—to bear witness to the truth. What may come out of that is chargeable to their account no further than the

deeds of men, in the foregoing illustration, are to be set down to the clock. Why, if their duty was intended to have been regulated by the evil or the good which the performance of it may be expected to occasion, would they not have been originally constituted after a very different fashion? Estimate the capabilities of man to act for the future! What can his wisdom effect beyond this, that every present step is planted upon firm and well-ascertained ground? His boasted foresight is nothing but the record of what has been done, conjoined with the presumption that it may be done again. Between his anticipations and the fact, tiny circumstances, as if in mockery, may alight, like Puck from the fairy world, and scatter all his conclusions. A profoundly ignorant creature, with all his seeming knowledge, what does he know of the laws of mind, and how much will his vision take in of the incidents, the world of incidents by which mind, in any given instance, will be acted upon, and determined? Can he see far enough before him to prevent his running upon his own individual injury? And is it, can it be, to the counsels of such an one that the destinies of truth are committed by her Master, or is his business in relation to her plainer, and more within the compass of his ability?

When we hear men jerk out the question "What do you expect to do?" with a tone of confidence which implies that that settles the whole matter, our fancy instantly lifts up its head, and rubs its drowsy eyes, and sees, or thinks it sees, some sprig of the olden time, walking up to Wycliffe, or Huss, or Martin Luther—no matter which—and laughingly presenting the same inquiry. And then fancy pricks up its ears to catch the reply—and it runs somewhat in this vein—"Expect to do! Why, nothing—save to cover ourselves with disgrace, and become the target at which witlings like yourself may aim the shafts of their pleasantries and scorn. We are impelled, not by our expectations, but by our sense of duty. Were we bidden by competent authority to stand upon our heads, we should just stand upon them—that's all. We cannot command events—we can only command ourselves. We are called upon by a voice which we dare not disobey, to bear witness to the truth which is in us—and when we have done that, we have done our part. The world may sneer in derision, or tremble in awe—may hoot as in Sodom, or repent as in Nineveh. But this is not our province. 'We cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard.'"

Nonconformists! read herein your duty. You are not councillors for truth, but simple witnesses. You have a message to deliver—your whole concern should be to deliver it. Don't be speculating upon the quantity of dust which you may raise. Give in your testimony, and you have absolved yourselves from further responsibility. Let no mistaking friends alarm you, by representing your resolution to bear witness to divine principle to be "the most calamitous event for nonconformity which has happened for three hundred years." Though in a galley, like Knox, when they bade him do reverence to an image of the Virgin mother, and when he might have calculated that his testimony would expose him to peril without doing any good to the cause of truth, treat every delusion as he treated that—"This is no mother of God—this is a *pented bredd*," and flung the thing into the river. Mistake not your office. Cumber not your minds, like the poor fly, with needless anxieties. Truth does not ask at your hands a sagacity beyond your reach. You are not desired to cast the horoscope of future contingencies. Your obligations do not stretch themselves beyond your power to discharge them. You have to do with the present, not with the future. Speak what is in you—give outward utterance to the knowledge communicated to you. Aspire to no higher dignity than that which has been assigned to you by the mistress of your souls. The times and seasons are not put into your hands. You are not a parliament for truth, but simple witnesses to it.

RELIGION—ITS CONNEXION WITH THE STATE—ITS DECLINE AND MEANS OF REVIVAL IN BELGIUM, GERMANY, AND SWITZERLAND.

(From the Manchester Times.)

The Rev. J. W. MASSIE, D.D., delivered, last Monday evening, his closing lecture on the countries of the continent which he had recently visited; taking a review of their religious condition, and the

operation of the ecclesiastical systems which prevail and are upheld by the governments in those lands. His audience was larger than, from the inclement weather, could have been anticipated, and continued throughout to evince the deepest interest in the subject and details. He intimated the earnest desires for sympathy and co-operation conveyed to him, from friends in those countries, by letters which he had received during the delivery of, and in reference to, these lectures, written by active and distinguished Christians in Brussels, in Switzerland, and in Hamburg; and he avowed his readiness and desire to do all in his power to serve the cause of truth and piety in those countries.

Referring to Belgium, he briefly recapitulated its previous relation, as part of the Netherlands, to the king of Holland; the causes of religious dissension and disquietude, fostered and ripened by the priestcraft of Rome, which ultimately led to the formation of the Belgian kingdom, and the overthrow of protestant authority in ecclesiastical affairs. He gave a *resumé* of the religious statistics of the people, the clergy and their revenues; among a population of four millions he gave a priesthood of 4,550 functionaries, with a revenue from the state of £164,000; which, if equally divided, would give only £30 per annum to each priest; but this he did not consider the only or principal emolument of the Belgian catholic clergy; all who knew that religion understood that, besides the festivals and sacraments, the marriages, christenings, burials, and masses for the dead, there was the confessional—a fruitful source of power, and doubtless a secret and perennial spring of wealth: notoriously this was a sanctuary into which no secular power could pry, and so sacred that, without sacrilege and imputed blasphemy, from it no secret could be divulged or even extorted. No one, therefore, could count or calculate what was given and received here. Dr Massie took occasion to dilate on the influence which the confessional could exercise on the moral character and domestic happiness of a people, as illustrated in a work recently published in the neighbouring country, and designed for Belgium also:—"Practical conferences on the sixth and ninth command of the decalogue, and the duties of married persons. Published by the order of the most illustrious and very reverend E. de Gualy, D.D., bishop of St Flour, and adopted by his seminary. The second part of which is an abridgment of the sacred embryology, or treatise on the duties of priests, physicians, &c., towards infants before their birth. A short preface declares that the work is only intended for priests and deacons; that a knowledge of the things treated of in the volume is very necessary for directors of consciences; that the rules laid down are drawn from the best theologians; and that they refer to the daily duties of the confessional. It is put into the hands of students for the ministry, who are exhorted to read it "with a mind raised towards God, and in the intention of becoming more fit to purify men from that leprosy which defiles so many Christians, and hurries them into hell-fire." The work is described as a complete treatise of all kinds of immodesty and lust, possible and impossible; which admits even fabulous abominations—abominations unheard of; refinements of impurity, the horror of which revolts the most practised debauchees. All that the sacredness of the marriage state conceals is laid open in a series of suppositions and revolting questions; the luxuriousness of conjugal conjectures is incredible, &c. "The conferences" are concluded with a chapter "on the duties of the confessor towards those who are, and those who are about to be, married;" containing an address, to be delivered by the confessor to the bride and bridegroom before their union, in which he requires them to appear (separately, of course) in the confessional shortly after the consummation of their marriage. Then follow instructions and questions, under eleven heads, which even a pen ought not to write. Such is the mode of training the priesthood of that country—such is the torturing discipline to which the maid, the bride, and the matron, are exposed in the confessional at the lips of a man, a young man, professing celibacy, in the solitude of a sanctuary which father, brother, or husband, dare not approach, and which man is always a privileged guest under the domestic roof. If this be Belgian devotion, what can be the character of the people? A gentleman who has examined and exposed the work, "declares, in the presence of God," that if this work was generally known, "there is not a mother who would allow her daughter to kneel before a priest; there is not a husband who would allow his wife to go again to confess; there is not a man about to enter into wedlock who would not lay it down as a condition that his future wife should not carry to this altar the modest firstfruits of her loving confidence." The lecturer regarded this exposure as affording means for judging of the state of religion in that country. Such a priest for less than every hundred females

fit for wedlock! He had reason, however, to believe that much scepticism prevailed among the educated classes—that the priests' influence and activity prevailed chiefly among the illiterate and the females. The indifference of infidelity, and the relaxation of moral restraint incident to alienation from God, were only subdued by the proximity of death, or the feeble decrepitude of man in old age. Now and then, to please their wives or sisters, the Belgians observed a religious festival, or participated in their offerings; but they were generally only passive instruments in the gew-gaw displays of popery. Dr Massie introduced here an account of a grand ceremony in Brussels, and gave the description of the scene from a Brussels paper. The occasion was the inauguration of a crown presented to a "Miraculous Image of the Virgin," the subscription to buy which had been begun by the poor. Ninety ounces of pure gold are wrought into the workmanship of the crown, at the cost of £280 for wages alone. It is lined with a gothic lace of golden filigree work, intermixed with rubies, diamonds, emeralds, amethysts, sapphires, turquoises, and pearls; 593 precious stones, and 377 fine pearls. The circle of the diadem bears the inscription, "To Mary, the Mother of Mercy," in azure letters, because Mary is queen of heaven by the almighty power of God. The emblems are taken from different royal and imperial crowns, to show that Mary's crown includes and far surpasses them all. On the top of the four arches (after the royal crown) is an orb surmounted by the sign of redemption, because the mother of the Saviour reigns by this sign of salvation.

After reading from the *Journal de Bruxelles* an account of it, Dr Massie then adverted to the efforts of the Evangelical Society of Brussels, on whose zeal and efficiency he passed a high eulogium, especially on the pastor (M. Punchaud) of the congregational church in that capital. By this society the gospel of Christ is now regularly preached in thirteen places; five schools in which the Scriptures are daily taught, are in full activity, and at least 1,200 adults and 300 children attend the preaching and reading of God's word, nearly all of whom were once members of the Roman catholic church. Its efforts have continued for about six years, having begun in the preaching of a good man to a few peasants in a village, during which time they have expended about £5,650, and their income is not quite £1,100 per annum to support six missionaries, six teachers, and one colporteur. He represented the same men as active and efficient agents in directing the operations of the Bible Society both in Holland and in France, as well as Belgium, and that through the means of colporteurs they were successfully disseminating divine truth in the neighbouring countries. He adverted to some remarkable movements in France and Holland, in the former of which many conversions from popery were reported; and in the latter most extensive developments of the principles of religious freedom were occurring in despite of the persecuting intolerance which state-paid presbytery was maintaining in Holland. He gave credit to the Belgian government, as exercising more liberality towards the dissentients from an established church, and granting more facility for the liberty of association to religionists, than were enjoyed under French latitudinarianism or Dutch Calvinism. He called on Christians who could visit Belgium, to use their influence for the prosperity of religion there; and recommended that even those who could only hear of such scenes, should contribute for the evangelisation of that land. From its easy access, and the frequent intercourse of the people with Englishmen, he thought it most desirable that greater efforts should be made for extending pure evangelical truth in Belgium.

THE RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS IN PRUSSIA.

In surveying the religious aspect of Rhenish Prussia, Dr Massie referred to the besotted and superstitious condition of the cathedral cities, especially Cologne and Treves. He mentioned that since his visit the sacred vestment, or robe woven without seam, which it is alleged Jesus wore on the day of his crucifixion, had been exhibited at Treves, and the boast of catholic papers was, that 500,000 devotees had visited this relic, and rendered their offerings at its shrine, traveling, many on foot, some on hired conveyances, and not a few in their own carriages, or on horseback, coming the distance of fifty, a hundred, or even five hundred miles, on this pilgrimage. The inhabitants of particular cities, such as Coblenz, Cologne, &c., fixing days when they should appear to witness the valued relic, and going in processions along the road for two or three successive days, and being joined by others of their fellow-citizens at the gates of Treves. What could be thought of the absurd and stolid ignorance which either believed the figment and the fiction, or could trust to the virtue of such a sight for divine approval, and as a righteous recommendation for the blessings of heaven and the glories of eternity? To look on a robe, were it even of heavenly beauty, how could it secure justifying righteousness? He explained the controversy between the late King of Prussia and the Archbishop of Cologne, and showed, that though royal power had prevailed for the removal of the prelate, his influence still remained, his successor would deem it sacrilege to occupy the episcopal chair while the living martyr was already regarded by the people of his creed as possessing all the sanctity of canonised beatitude. For secular and selfish purposes, not only had the monarch to wink at such lingering subserviency, but he deemed it politic to confer his bounties on papistical extravagancies—priestcraft being more potent than feudal nobility or regal despotism. Dr Massie narrated the events which occurred during the late king's attempt to unite the evangelical and Lutheran churches of Prussia—the heartburnings, rivalries, and

hostilities which his determination to secure uniformity of religion had produced. He mentioned that though the people had not been cut down by the sword of the soldier, they had been dragged into submission—companies of such military having been garrisoned among the discontented or reluctant conformists, and where any braved the charge of nonconformity, the dragons and their horses were billeted on them, and employed as the instruments of military espionage on all their domestic proceedings. Such were the attempts to force a uniform liturgy, and a compromising creed; and the consequence was, that thousands of Lutherans emigrated from the home of their fathers, the minister with his congregation, to America and Australia. It was the policy of the Stuarts, mitigated by the refinement of modern despotism; and it prevailed for a season, because the Prussians are a regimented people, taught the discipline of subjection in government schools from their earliest years, and their fatherland is a garrisoned citadel of monarchy; where every inhabitant is a soldier-guard against his neighbour's liberty. It has prevailed because Luther's reformation requires reform, has become a shadow, and a form without life; a creature of government caprice, an instrument of royal prerogative and domination; its unthinking material the automata of state-paid priestcraft, and the vassals of a boasted rationalism which usurps the prerogatives of Deity. The constitution of the Prussian church is under the moulding power of the monarch, and he has lately been eyeing the Anglican hierarchy with an inquiring and indulgent regard. It is, in its form, something between the episcopal and the presbyterian. It has not the hierarchy of the episcopal, and it has not the independence of presbyterian establishments. Its consistories, in which its whole constitution resides, are appointed, from their presidents to their lowest members, directly by the King. Now, hitherto, or till very late years, Prussian kings have used this authority without any regard to the prosperity of the church; the weaker she was, the better they were pleased. They had not thought it necessary to interfere with the minor and isolated communities—the separate congregations—further than to control the appointment of pastors; but the late and present King have been differently minded; they have wished to exalt the church, and to make a power of her. Whether with feelings of religion, or as kings, they have desired such a change, it is unnecessary to reason; but it has doubtless been apprehended by them that a demi-republican church in an absolute monarchy is a strange or rather suggestive inconsistency, and as it would be expensive, and might be dangerous to render her episcopal, as is the Anglican church; it may be advisable to conform her to the rigid doctrinal organisation of presbyterian communions. So would she comport better with monarchical institutions, than whilst, as formerly, with a sort of democratic constitution, so many different parties, appealing to different symbols, or rejecting them all, existed within her bosom; and so would she, as a compact uniform body, be to all seeming much more imposing and powerful than she actually has been. These views, so acceptable to royalty, had taken possession of many of the clergy, which they imagine can be best promoted by uniformity of confession, to which the subscription of all the ministers of the church should be absolute. About the time that Dr Massie visited Berlin, a conference of Prussian clergy was held, attended by 200 pastors and 100 laymen, which lasted three days. [The proceedings of this Conference were narrated in a late number of the *Nonconformist*. It will be recollected that the most important proceeding was a recommendation to the protestants, to adopt the Augsburg confession of 1530, as a general bond of union. The assembled pastors represented it as the *sine quâ non* of Christian union, of ecclesiastical government, and almost of Christianity itself in that country.] It had been suggested, continued Dr Massie, whether all this warmth and zeal had not their origin in more than a sympathy with the royal views, though they might be quite natural also to clerical feeling. It was at least noted by parties who watched the Conference proceedings, that those clergy who most strongly urged unity of confession set themselves upon very high sacerdotal ground. In the Conference it was more than once asserted, with general approbation, that theology was not for the laity, but faith only; and that from the pulpit doctrine should not be explained, but simply announced. These distinctions between the clergy and the laity, between a hidden law and open announcements of its conclusions, are much to be remarked; and when they are coupled with the earnest insistence on a measure that is adapted to give a great increase of temporal power to the clerical body, it appears that the human element—the ambition for sacerdotal dominion—enters fully as much into motives for this measure as the divine element—the desire for the salvation of souls.

It is thus that clerical authority, when hired by the pay of the state, operates for the enslaving of the people and the prostration of personal and scriptural religion. Dr M. proceeded to analyse the working of the same principles in the progress of neology and baptised infidelity throughout Germany. We regret our space forbids us following him into the equally interesting field of inquiry presented in Switzerland—the transitions of Calvinism to unitarianism; but this may be the less regretted as he hinted the probability that the substance of the whole course of lectures might be printed in a revised and condensed form.

DISSENSIONS IN THE STATE CHURCH—PUSEYISM.

Several ecclesiastical events indicative of the growing spirit of dissension in the church of England, have occurred within the last week. We

subjoin a short summary of these proceedings, gathered from various accounts:—

The first of these events relates to a dispute between Mr Walter, late M.P. for Nottingham, and the curate of the parish in which he resides. We borrow the following statement of the case, and the comments thereon, from the *Patriot* of Thursday:—"It is curious enough, to find nearly three columns of small type in the *Times* of Tuesday, occupied with an account of 'the unhappy differences which have arisen out of the late innovation introduced by the minister of the parish of Hurst' (Mr Walter's parish), 'with reference to the offertory;' the said account being addressed to the inhabitants, his fellow parishioners, by 'J. Walter, Bearwood.' It is curious, we say, to find a journal that, a few days before, was zealously defending the Puseyite movement, thus taking part in a decided anti-Puseyite remonstrance. Some will have it, that young Mr Walter enacts the Lord of Bearwood standing up, as a protestant layman, for common sense and the rights of parishioners, in opposition to a Puseyite bishop and his clerical protégé—a young prig of the anglo-catholic school. Bishop Bagot, of course, sanctions the offertory—that is, the imposition of a weekly levy; whereas Dr Addams, having the case laid before him for his opinion, 'cannot think that, either morally, or perhaps legally speaking, the probable conformity of the weekly offertory with the rubrics on that head, fully warrants the adoption of it.' The most important passage, however, in Dr Addams's 'opinion,' is that in which he replies to the question, 'Have the parishioners of Hurst any means of trying the legality of the curate's intended proceedings, and of putting a stop to them as illegal?'"

"Now, in the present state of the law, under the Church Discipline act, 3 and 4 Vic., 86, I am not aware that they have any such means, save at the option, or in the discretion, of the diocesan. They may, and I advise them to, invoke the bishop's interference with the curate (in the way of remonstrance, or recommendation, at least) in the premises; but, if the bishop declines to interfere, neither Mr Walter nor any other parishioner of Hurst has any remedy, so to call it, that I am aware of; other than the remedy, such as it is, which, of course, is in his own hands, namely that of withholding his contributions, and which, if generally adopted in the parish, would, no doubt, induce the curate soon to desist from his weekly 'offertory.'"

"That same Church Discipline act will be found to have armed the bishops with a power which, if not very discreetly exercised, will bring on many a 'painful emergency.' Already people are beginning to talk, in various quarters, of having a free episcopal church; and what has occurred at Totnes, will probably not long remain a solitary case. Our readers will have in recollection the 'offertory' dispute between the vicar of Ware and his parishioners, which is still kept up by the obstinacy of the incumbent, backed by his diocesan. The parish of Tottenham, Middlesex, is at the present moment in a state of ferment, owing to the dissatisfaction produced by the Puseyite innovations at Trinity church by the incumbent and his curate. The matter in dispute has been, we understand, referred to the bishop—we have not heard with what result; but, judging from the past, his lordship will no doubt abet the fooleries of the ultra-rubricians."

The disputes on the same subject between the churchwardens and vicar of Ware, have been again brought under notice by the publication of a correspondence between the churchwardens and the Bishop of London, which passed in October and September last. Some time ago, the vicar, Mr Coddington, introduced the offertory. His parishioners, headed by the churchwardens, objected; pleading long-established usage against the popish practice: the vicar pleaded the rubrics. Subsequently, Mr Coddington discontinued for a time public catechising of the children on Sundays, on the plea that it was harvest time. The churchwardens complained to the bishop; observing that there is nothing about harvest-time in the rubrics, which Mr Coddington professed to obey so literally. The Bishop replied, that he considered Mr Coddington's reason sufficient; and he rebuked the spirit of hostility displayed against the vicar. The churchwardens angrily resented that imputation of improper motives; and their rejoinder closes the published correspondence.

Helston, in Cornwall, is also in a ferment. Mr Walter Blunt, curate of the parish, has adopted several restorations of the rubric; his parishioners, through a Mr Hill, have complained against him to the Bishop of Exeter; and the Bishop has delivered his judgment, occupying five columns in the *West Briton*. One of the complaints is, that Mr Blunt preaches in his surplice. The Bishop justifies him; as the surplice is the proper dress for the communion service, and the sermon is part of that service. In strictness, indeed, the Bishop allows, the surplice may be objected to; but a condemnation of that garment would go to re-establish the (still more popish) costume prescribed by the First Book of Edward (the Sixth), "the albe and the vestment." Nay, asks the Bishop—

"Why have these been disused? Because the parishioners—that is, the churchwardens, who represent the parishioners—have neglected their duty to provide them; for such is the duty of the parishioners, by the plain and express canon law of England (*Gibson*, 200). True, it would be a very costly duty; and for that reason, most probably, churchwardens have neglected it, and archdeacons have connived at the neglect. I have no wish that it should be otherwise. But, be this as it may, if the churchwardens of Helston shall perform this duty, at the charge of the parish, providing an albe, a vestment, and a cope, as they may in strictness be required to do (*Gibson*, 201), I shall enjoin the minister, be he who he may, to use them. But, until those orna-

ments are provided by the parishioners, it is the duty of the minister to use the garment actually provided by them for him, which is the surplice. The parishioners never provide a gown; nor, if they did, would he have a right to wear it in any part of his ministrations. For the gown is nowhere mentioned or alluded to in any of the rubrics. Neither is it included, as the albe, the cope, and three surplices expressly are, among 'the furniture and ornaments proper for divine service,' to be provided by the parishioners of every parish (*Gibson, ubi supra*).

In similar points of dispute, Dr Philpotts supports the curate against his parishioners; not, however, without pronouncing the curate guilty of some indiscretion. Only two of them require especial notice. The third charge relates to the disuse of any prayer before or after the sermon. The Bishop decides, that the prevailing custom is without any authority; that, if a prayer before the sermon be insisted on, it can only be "the bidding prayer," which is required by the 55th canon of 1604 to be used before all sermons; and, as this "is not, strictly speaking, a prayer at all," it is better omitted, being virtually superseded by the prayer for the church militant, which includes the whole matter of the bidding prayer, except the Queen's titles. "Now," adds the Bishop—

"It was the assertion of these titles, that the Queen is 'Defender of the Faith, and in all other causes and over all persons, ecclesiastical as well as temporal, within her dominions supreme,' which seems to have been one, if not the only, main end and object of the canon requiring the use of the bidding prayer. I will not, at present, enter into the proof of this position. I content myself now with saying, that the object of this 55th canon is very similar to that part of the 1st canon which requires 'all ecclesiastical persons having cure of souls, and all other preachers, to the uttermost of their wit, knowledge, and learning, to teach, manifest, open, and declare in their sermons, four times at the least in the year, that all usurped and foreign power (repugnant to the ancient jurisdiction of the crown over the state ecclesiastical) hath no establishment by the word of God, and is for most just causes taken away and abolished.' Both the one canon and the other are equally stringent and imperative, and both have long been suffered, wisely, I think, to lie dormant. Should the time ever come when it shall be necessary to reassert the Queen's supremacy every Sunday in every church in England—and four times in every year to teach it in sermons—I trust that the bishops will not fail in their duty to enforce both these canons, or the clergy in their duty to observe them. Meanwhile, it will be considered by most men quite sufficient, that the bidding prayer be, as it is, used in cathedrals and in universities, and some times, and on some special occasions, such as visitations of the clergy, elsewhere."

A further complaint against Mr Blunt was, that of "tendering to the churchwardens, for their signature conjointly with his own, a notice to be published, to the effect that no dissenter should be buried in the churchyard before the hour of eight in the evening; which the churchwardens refused to sign." The bishop thus endeavours to explain away the charge:—

"It may, indeed, be thought that a mere abortive proposal, for the purpose of meeting a great practical evil, hardly merited a place in a formal catalogue of grievances. But if it did, yet common candour demanded that, instead of thus intimating that the notice was directed against 'dissenters,' as dissenters, the complainant should have stated, that it was not directed against any particular class or description of persons; but that, in terms of courtesy and charity, it professed deep regret that 'the conduct of certain parties, in repeatedly interfering with the church's services, and otherwise infringing the church's laws, had compelled the minister and churchwardens to make the rule.' I think it right to remark also, that the date of the notice, 3rd of July, removes much of the seeming harshness of the proposal. Eight o'clock is not, at that season of the year, an hour of unseemly lateness for mere interment without any service at the grave. It required no extraordinary degree of charity to presume, that it was designed to vary the hour with the season of the year."

On this point in dispute, the *Morning Chronicle* makes the following observations:—"We must confess that we have read the terms of this 'abortive proposal,' and the episcopal defence of it, with infinite disgust. We do not often meet, thank Heaven! with cruelty and meanness so mingled as in the attempt to fix a stigma on dissenters, in a way to wound every sensibility to the quick, just at that solemn moment of final separation, when the least spark of generosity, even in an enemy, would inspire pity and respect. No mind in which the moral sense was not warped or indurated by fanaticism, could bear the thought of obliging persons, merely for a difference of faith, not only to incur the physical evils necessarily attending burials at night, but to suffer the gloom and wretchedness of performing the last offices as if the deed was a guilty or shameful one, which would not bear the light of day. The utter want of sympathy with the ordinary feelings of humanity which this stony-hearted regulation displays, we should have thought a perfect disqualification for the office of a Christian minister."

The same journal goes on to remark:—"Towards the conclusion of the Bishop's long judgment we find two paragraphs so characteristic that we must present them to our readers. Mr Blunt's doings, it seems, attracted attention, as well they might, far beyond the limits of Helston. A clergyman residing at some distance sent a letter to the *West Briton*, in which he censured pretty freely both Mr Blunt and the Bishop. The Bishop, in his peculiar way, returns good for evil. Let the reader note how the love which 'thinketh no evil' pervades these pastoral sentences:—

"At the demand of Mr Blunt's attorney, the editor gave up his correspondent, a clergyman—an aged clergyman—one who, having long retired from the active duties of his ministry, lives in opulence and good repute at a distance of many miles from Helston. This clergyman, hitherto respected and beloved for his benevolence, for the amenity of his manners, for his general unwillingness to think evil or do evil, has been hurried by his hor-

ror of a surplice (!) into a bitterness of invective which a practised libeler would have had the wisdom to avoid. Would that this were all. Not only has charity been forgotten, and candour and decent attention to facts and evidence, nay, and honesty in citing a document on which he affected to comment—but even the most solemn engagements made at the most solemn epoch of his life, his ordination vows, are flung by him to the winds. He had promised at God's table, as one of the conditions of his priesthood, that 'he would, the Lord being his helper, reverently obey his ordinary and other chief ministers of the church, and them to whom the charge and government over him is committed, following with a glad mind and will their godly admonitions, and submitting himself to their godly judgments.' He keeps this promise by sending a series of anonymous letters to a newspaper notorious for the violence of its hostility to the church, arraigning his bishop in terms the most offensive, because that bishop, judging on cases duly brought before him for his judgment, pronounced one clergyman blameless, who had acted on the liberty which rubrics and canons expressly gave to him, and refused to censure another for adhering to his own just sense of his own duty.

"Again, this aged clergyman, who on the same awful occasion, and under the same solemn adjuration, had vowed to 'maintain and set forwards, as much as lieth in him, quietness, peace, and love, among all Christian people'—has had recourse to the same vehicle of mischief—in order to inflame the minds of the whole population of a considerable town against their pastor—snatching greedily at every silly and every calumnious tale—and giving to them the currency of his own smart writing, and whatever authority they might derive from his own loudly-whispered name—thus glorying in the shame of getting up a miserable agitation against a curate—a solitary and almost unknown and unfriended curate, entrusted with the charge of more than three thousand souls. May He, who knows the folly of the wisest, and the weakness of the best of his poor creatures, judge with mercy this awful dereliction of all that we had a right to look for in such a man! It is for us, not to judge, but to deplore—to take warning from his temporary fall—to mourn over him, saying, Alas! my brother."

"The writer of an excellent article in the *West Briton* happily observes, that the Bishop's ordinary style has a bitterness which increases with its solemnity—'his expressions of pity convey severe inuendoes, but his keenest cuts are in his prayers.' The cold and deadly venom of the paragraphs we have quoted certainly reaches the acme of intensity in the concluding petition. It surpasses the 'go in peace,' which anciently preceded the delivery of a heretic to those who were to bind him to the stake.

"We dismiss this case with one remark. It shows that in the present situation of the church of England there is matter for infinite dispute, of a kind the most unfavourable to religion. The changes made in the service by Mr Blunt are all, it seems, or nearly all, sanctioned by the canons and rubrics. They are at the same time practices which have long fallen into disuse, it is admitted with the connivance, and of course the entire approval, of the bishops. These practices are most offensive to the great body of the laity. The Bishop declares he does not think it needful by a general order to revive such usages, but he will support Mr Blunt and every other clergyman who thinks it right to restore them in any particular church. The fact that to the people they are equally novel and distasteful is to go for nothing. They are not to have the slightest control over their pastor. They must accommodate their ideas of what is proper or edifying in religious worship not to the established ritual as they have been accustomed to it from childhood, but to that ritual with such additions and variations as the conscience and taste of a clergyman—in whose appointment they have no voice—may pick out of canons and rubrics which for generations have been inoperative and unknown to all but the learned. This is a species of vexatious spiritual tyranny of which, amongst churchmen or dissenters, England has until lately had no experience, and it is such a thing as is not likely to be very long endured."

Another case in connexion with the Scotch episcopal church is thus referred to in the *Sunderland Herald*:—"It will be seen, by an extract from the *Border Watch* (which we elsewhere insert), that the Rev. C. P. Miles has felt it his duty, 'in defence of Christian truth and liberty, to resign his living of St Jude's and his connexion with the Scottish episcopal church.' Mr Miles, it will be scarcely necessary to remind even our distant readers, was some time ago curate of Bishopwearmouth, and, during his residence here, so acceptable was he to the parishioners that the church, which is now comparatively deserted, was crowded with attentive and devout worshippers. His ministry was pre-eminently zealous and faithful, and it was followed with the most satisfactory and blessed results. Notwithstanding this, or rather in consequence of this, his labours were not approved by the rector, and he was compelled to leave his devoted charge. He was shortly afterwards invited to Glasgow, and accepted the church of St Jude's, vacant by the removal of the Rev. R. Montgomery to Percy chapel, London. In Glasgow he was honoured with equal popularity and usefulness, and again he has been separated by his ecclesiastical superiors from those to whom he was firmly attached 'in the bonds of the gospel.' It appears the head and front of Mr Miles's offending in the present instance is, that he chose to recall his subscription to the canons or communion office of the Scottish episcopal church, which he had signed under an erroneous impression, and that he dared to officiate on the 16th of June in the Rev. Sir William Dunbar's chapel, at Aberdeen! Sir William Dunbar having been formally excommunicated (for preaching evangelical truth), the Bishop of Aberdeen complained of Mr Miles's conduct, and his diocesan, Bishop Russell, held a conference with him. 'The rev. gentleman,' says the *Morning Post*, 'instead of making that apology which might have been ex-

pected, took upon himself the justification of Sir William Dunbar, in the teeth of all episcopal authority.' For this offence the Bishop and the *Post* equally regard Mr Miles as a schismatic; the latter styles him a 'rebellious priest,' a 'jesuitical presbyter,' and insists that, for 'the sin of contumacy,' Bishop Russell ought to have formally excommunicated him. It is clear Mr Miles cannot long remain in the church. Faithful and zealous ministers are persecuted and proscribed. Those who indulge in sloth and luxury, seek after sinecures, and shrink from ecclesiastical duties, are favourites with the bishops. To be reputed an evangelical preacher is a certain bar to all promotion; and we consequently find the best and ablest men in curacies or livings of the smallest value. We think, therefore, that Mr Miles has no other course than to leave the church, however great the sacrifice and painful the duty."

DEPTFORD, KENT.—CHURCH RATE DEFEAT.—Another of those attempts to usurp the right of liberty of conscience, and compel dissenters to support the unholy and anti-scriptural alliance of church and state, has been made here, by trying to obtain a threepenny church rate, but which was gloriously defeated on Thursday, Oct. 24, and following day. A poll took place; the anti-rate party took the lead; and, gaining strength every hour, defeated the rate by a majority of 258.

"THE POOR MAN'S CHURCH."—The following striking case came before the magistrates at the Guildhall, Huddersfield, on Saturday last. A poor destitute woman, trembling, and with tears in her eyes, came before the magistrates to ask their assistance in a case of urgent distress. The vicar of Almondbury had sent the bailiffs to her house for 1s. 3d. of "Easter dues," with 8s. costs. The bailiffs could find nothing in the house worth seizure but the poor children's clothes, which they carried off with them to a neighbouring public house, till the poor woman could satisfy the avaricious cravings of the "poor man's church." It appeared from the documents read before the magistrates, that the father of the family, who had long been in bad health, and was now breaking stones on the road, had not only been forgiven his poor-rates, but had for six months been in the actual receipt of parish relief. The "poor man's church," however, has no respect for persons when its "dues" are concerned—least of all for the poor. Paupers, beggars, the starving and the destitute, the very poorest of the poor, must contribute to the church's wealth—else submit to be hunted down by bailiffs. The winding-up of the above story is not the least interesting part of it. The poor mother managed to collect and borrow as much money in the court as enabled her to get her children's clothes out of the hands of the bailiffs. The reverend Lewis Jones would thus get his 1s. 3d. of "dues," and his object would be served. We should like to hear the worthy man preach a sermon on the text, "I was naked and ye clothed me."—*Leeds Times*.

THE BIBLE MONOPOLY.—The Rev. Dr Thomson, of Coldstream, the distinguished friend of "bible circulation," and opponent of "bible monopoly," will be entertained at a public dinner in that town on the 28th inst.—*Gateshead Observer*.

AN EXACT LIST of members of the university of Oxford known to have turned Romanists during the last three years:—Rev. R. W. Sibthorp, fellow of Magdalen college; Rev. Bernard Smith, late fellow of Magdalen college; Johnson Grant, Esq., St John's college; T. H. King, Esq., Exeter college; G. Tickell, Esq., late fellow of University college; Edward Douglas, Esq., B.A., Christ church; Scott Murray, Esq., B.A., Christ church, M.P. for Bucks; Rev. W. G. Penny, student of Christ church; Rev. G. Talbot, M.A., St Mary hall; Rev. Daniel Parsons, M.A., Oriel college; Rev. S. Seager, M.A., Worcester college; T. Leigh, Esq., late of Brasenose college; Peter Renouf, Esq., Pembroke college; W. Lockhart, Esq., Exeter college.

PUSEYISM IN TRINITY.—We are informed that, on the morning of the 5th of November, the congregation in Trinity college, when expecting the officiating clergyman to go to the communion table, were surprised by seeing the authorities walk straight out of the chapel, thus omitting the whole of the communion service, appointed by act of parliament, for the day.—*Cambridge Advertiser*.

WHAT THE CHURCH OF ROME THINKS OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.—It is obvious, too, that the Puseyites, to whom we address ourselves, have been under the delusion that, by making a few more external changes, adopting a few methods of discipline, and borrowing a few improvements of routine, they are prepared to enter upon a negotiation with Rome for the establishment of some sort of spiritual federalism—paying, of course, to Rome the compliment of making its bishop president of the confederation. We entreat those amiable and estimable individuals, to whom we allude, not to remain any longer under the delusion that an architectural reformation, or the purchase of a few chasubles, or a change of position in praying, or the adoption of retreats, or the practice of confession, or ten thousand like improvements added together, will suffice to put them in a position to negotiate with Rome. It is a duty and a charity to inform them that the gate to reconciliation with Rome is humility and submission; that their first need (with contrition, of course) is to put their baptism out of doubt; and that their second need, if they would serve at the altar, is through a rightful ordination to put off the lay for the sacerdotal character.—*Tablet* (Roman catholic organ).

SISTERS OF MERCY.—I think I once before mentioned to you, in proof of the extraordinary exertions and rapid progress of popery in this country,

that the Sisters of Mercy were about to establish themselves in London. They have done so. They have taken up their abode in the very centre of the metropolis, exactly half-way between the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel's church and that of the Hon. and Rev. Mr Villiers. Your readers are aware that two more devoted clergymen are not to be met with in England. When I mention this fact, you will probably be surprised to hear that the Sisters of Mercy, by their laborious and unceasing labours among the poor, and the great kindness they show them when sick, are making proselytes from the tender portion of the congregations of these excellent men. The Hon. and Rev. Mr Villiers is so apprehensive of further converts from protestantism to the Romish church, through the instrumentality of these devoted Sisters of Charity, that he has betaken himself to the circulation of large quantities of tracts, exposing the errors of popery, among the poor in the district in which his church is placed.—*Correspondent of the Dundee Warder.*

MR WARD.—We noticed, last week, a rumour that certain members of the episcopal bench had remonstrated against the state of things at Oxford, by a protest against Mr Ward's being allowed to continue in the church. It is now stated that the notice is under the consideration of a committee of the Hebdomadal Board of the University.—*Oxford Chronicle.*

THE POOR-LAW AND THE OFFERTORY cannot go on together: either we must be all voluntary, or all compulsory—all tax-gatherer and account-book, or all alms-basin and surplice.—*Times.*

SEPARATION OF A CATHOLIC CONGREGATION FROM ROME.—A letter from Bromberg, in Prussia, states that a congregation of catholics in that place has separated from the mother church. It refuses to acknowledge the authority of the Pope as the head of the church, or to continue auricular confession, but it preserves the celebration of the mass.

Correspondence.

GARDEN ALLOTMENTS.

SIR—As an early friend to the letting field gardens to the labouring population, perhaps you may allot me a small space on the present (to the public certainly) not uninteresting occasion.

I shall not here advert to the difficulties which a few undaunted adherents experienced in prosecuting or promoting the plan. Under the auspices of royal and very considerable aristocratic patronage, it has at length obtained a footing not to be displaced—no fair antagonist is to be dreaded to this acknowledged palliative to the miserable condition of a numerous portion of our fellow-subjects. It may, however, be prostituted! Exorbitant rents would render it inefficient, or even pernicious. That its success or failure is wholly, therefore, in the hands of the landlords, whose equitable feelings, or whose avaricious views, may constitute the labourer's land a boon or a curse to the community, is certain. Irish experience has sufficiently proved this; and while it is considered not requisite, and as such, undesirable, to particularise instances of injustice in this particular which have already been noticeable, it will be indispensable, should such conduct be persisted in, that every friend to the allotment system, and especially the press, should stand out, with a prominence which could not be unheeded, the avowed advocates of a contrary conduct. How pleasing, however, to indulge the hope, that reflection on what is due to the character of the British landowner will decide this vital point, and that the industrious and unprotected peasant may be supplied with his half-acre on terms beneficial to himself, and, while without any hazard of loss, honourable to the proprietor of the soil.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
Cambridge, Nov. 12th, 1844. B. WILLS.

The Complete Suffrage Movement.

Birmingham, Nov. 18, 1844.

The Council of the National Complete Suffrage Union met at Birmingham on Monday, but the business was chiefly routine.

MR VINCENT AT LEICESTER.—This talented advocate of popular rights again visited Leicester during the past week, and on the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, delivered a series of lectures, in the new hall, Wellington street. On Tuesday evening, notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather, the hall was well filled with a very respectable audience; a considerable number of ladies graced the meeting by their presence, while amongst the gentlemen on the platform we noticed several members of the town council, and a number of other influential gentlemen and tradesmen. Mr John Collier (town councillor) introduced Mr Vincent to the assembly to deliver his first lecture on "The condition and prospects of parties; the embarrassed state of the tory ministry; and the increasing necessity for complete suffrage." The second lecture was delivered on Wednesday, the subject being "The influence of commerce on the social happiness, intellectual progress, and the civil and religious liberties of mankind." The hall this evening was again crowded with an audience composed of all classes, including several of the fair sex, who were all, throughout the delivery of the lecture, apparently wrapped in admiration at the eloquent and sublime sentiments of the lecturer. Shortly after eight o'clock, Mr Manning took the chair, and introduced Mr Vincent. The third lecture was delivered in the New hall, on Thursday evening, to a still more numerous audience than either of the preceding ones. The subject of the lecture was "Civil and religious liberty; the duty of dissenters in relation thereto; and how to ally dissent with the feelings and interests of the masses." Mr G. Vickers presided. Mr Vincent's reception

was, on each occasion, most enthusiastic. At the conclusion of the third lecture, C. R. Edmonds, Esq., moved the thanks of the meeting to Mr Vincent, for his able and talented advocacy of the principles he had brought before them. Mr John Collier seconded the motion, which was carried amidst enthusiastic applause, and acknowledged by Mr Vincent in very warm terms.—*Abridged from the Leicester Mercury.*

MR VINCENT IN LONDON.—It will be seen from an advertisement in another column, that a soirée will be held at Gerrard's hall on Monday evening next, to welcome the return of Mr Vincent to the metropolis, after his successful tour in the provinces and Scotland. We hope there will be a large attendance of the friends of complete suffrage on so interesting an occasion.

VISIT OF MR SHARMAN CRAWFORD, M.P., AND MR JOSEPH STURGE.—It is understood that the Council of the Complete Suffrage Union have invited these gentlemen to visit Edinburgh, and that they have consented to visit that city the first week of December.

General News.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

The only important subject connected with this country is a discussion which is going on with reference to a railroad across the Isthmus of Suez, and which serves to display the extreme irritability and jealousy of our neighbours. Mr Waghorn, in the *Times*, a few days ago, proposed the formation of a company for constructing a railroad across the Isthmus. The French press, ministerial and opposition, have taken fright at the proposal, and have declared their preference for an immense canal. The *Times* thus remarks on the subject:—"To cut through the Isthmus from Suez to Thynah is simply impracticable, and our contemporary (the *Journal des Débats*) knows it. To propose it therefore, in answer to the project of a railroad, is simply to use it for the purpose of getting rid of an obnoxious project, without any possibility, perhaps without any intention, of substituting it in reality for that which it is used to supplant."

SPAIN.

The Chamber of Deputies commenced, on the 9th inst, the discussion on the principle of the bill for the reform of the constitution. M. Latoja combated the bill, not because the proposed reforms appeared to him illegal, but because they were inopportune. "Spain," he said, "was menaced with new commotions. She was placed between two fires—the anarchists on one side, and the Carlists on the other. The government ought, consequently, to avoid affording them a pretext to revolt. The country stood in greater need of administrative and financial laws than of constitutional reforms." M. Calvet, the next speaker, advocated, in the name of the committee, the necessity of revising a constitution which had not been freely granted by the Throne, but imposed upon the throne by the people. M. Perpina, who followed M. Calvet, contended that the reforms were little calculated to give strength to the government, and earnestly called on ministers to withdraw the bill. Messrs Bahamonde and Romero Giner subsequently delivered their opinions for and against the bill, and the house adjourned on the 11th.

The charge against General Prim was so ill-supported by the evidence, that the proceedings were summarily stopped, and a new trial ordered. General Prim is seriously unwell in prison, having been attacked with a severe nervous illness. None of his friends are allowed to go near him, and he is not allowed the slightest communication with any one but the agents of the government. The Commandant Albarni, who was the person who was induced to bring the charge against General Prim, has been rewarded for his infamy by a valuable colonial appointment.

AMERICA.

The Acadia and Rochester steamer and packet ship have arrived, bringing American intelligence to the 1st of November. The *New York Herald*, which has maintained that the results of the elections out of New York will be equally balanced between the contending parties, and that New York will give the casting vote, says:—"We are gradually forming the deliberate opinion that the whig party is on the eve of utter and final dissolution; and, strange enough, that at the same time the election of Mr Clay is far more probable than it has been presented to our mental vision for many months." "It argues, to support this conclusion," says the *Times*, "that the whig party in that quarter have given way to, and become incorporated with, the 'native Americans,' whose influence will be given in favour of Clay. If this be true, and if the weight of the New York voters influencing the whole be also true, this is a matter of considerable importance." The matter would, it was expected, be decided in a few days.

A terrible steamboat disaster had taken place on the Mississippi. The three boilers of a steamer exploded. Between 70 and 80 lives were lost.

Accounts of the late dreadful hurricane come in from all quarters. At the Havana it seems to have been worse than late accounts represented. Every vessel in the harbour of Havana seems to have received more or less damage. In the neighbourhood of Buffalo and Rochester there has been a lamentable destruction of life and property.

Four men have lately been lynched in Fannin county by the most sanguinary process. The cause was barbarously murdering and robbing three friendly Indians. Upwards of two hundred persons

attended the trial and execution. Three others were convicted of theft and made to hang the others, and ordered to leave the country in ten days.

The most important intelligence brought by the Acadia concerns Canada. Sir Charles Metcalfe has succeeded in the elections almost in every section of the province. Up to the latest dates accounts have been received of the election of twenty-five conservatives, fifteen oppositionists, and five uncertain.

From Mexico we learn that an infamous and horrible outrage had been committed in the town of Tobasco, on the person of a French subject. A French sailor had been arrested by the alcalde of the town, and taken to prison. It is not stated why, or for what, he was arrested; but when he was in prison he was asked if he was a Frenchman, and answered in the affirmative; he was immediately ordered to receive two hundred lashes, attended by music, after which he was ordered to kiss the drummer's feet, and, on his refusal to do so, he was sentenced to receive fifty lashes more, and other indignities were committed upon his body too horrible to mention; after which he was released, having become a maniac through his dreadful sufferings. In consequence of this outrage the French consul had refused all intercourse with the authorities, and had forwarded despatches to his government respecting the treatment French citizens are subjected to in that department of Mexico. A French fleet was daily expected to arrive.

CHINA.

Since the arrival of the last overland mail, one or two interesting pieces of information have been made public.

The *Friend of China*, of the 30th of July, mentions the issue of a third translation of the supplementary treaty between China and Great Britain, purporting to have been made for Mr Cushing, the United States minister to China. This translation appears to confirm the report that Sir Henry Pottinger had been deceived by some garbling in the original, or some imperfect translation, and that he was not originally cognizant of provisions which oppress the coasting-trade with burdensome restrictions. The *Friend of China* observes:—"We have reason to believe, that Sir Henry Pottinger was much disconcerted when the discovery was made that the official translation was incorrect and mutilated, this very serious restriction being entirely omitted. Whether the cause of his remaining so long in the colony, after the arrival of his successor, was purposely to see Keying, the High Commissioner, and endeavour to obtain a mitigation of the hard terms contained in the 13th clause, we know not; but it is very probable."

A Hong Kong paper remarks:—"The affairs of the colony are decidedly satisfactory; the result of the last land-sale has given stability to property and much increased its value. It is fully anticipated that many Chinese merchants will establish themselves here—men of substance, who will add greatly to the respectability and prosperity of Hong Kong. The climate may be a drawback; but it will unquestionably improve after a little money has been laid out in draining, and other sanitary measures, which have been too long neglected."

TAHITI.

Papers received from New York, by the Acadia, bring further and still more distressing accounts from the unfortunate island of Tahiti. The captain of the American whaler, Richmond, who sailed from the Society Islands on the 15th of July, states that another battle took place between the French and the natives a few days before he sailed, in which there was a great slaughter, especially of the latter. The French were erecting strong fortifications in the island, and were supported by a naval force, consisting of the frigate Uranie, of sixty-four guns, the Bousale of thirty-two, and the war-steamer Vapeur of six. The only English ship of war at Tahiti when the Richmond sailed, was the war-steamer Salamander, of six guns; but the Fishguard frigate had been there, and had taken the unfortunate Queen Pomare and her family to Bolabola. The few missionaries who had not left at the date of the previous accounts, were leaving the blood-stained scene of their once peaceful and happy labours when the Richmond sailed.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A NEW CASE.—The question of whether the crown can grant a commutation of capital punishment in opposition to the wish of the culprit, has been raised at the Hague, and resolved in the following manner:—Two men, named Fox and Van Link, who were condemned to death, refused to solicit their pardon. The King, however, commuted their punishment to that of being flogged, and having their neck marked with a rope, which sentence was executed on the 26th ult.—*Constitutionnel.*

INUNDATIONS IN ITALY.—Italy has been visited by destructive inundations. The Adige has risen nine feet; the water on the Campo Trientino was seven-and-a-half feet deep, and the streets of Trent were overflowed. The Arno rose so high in the last fortnight in October, that the whole of the lower parts of Florence were flooded:—in many places the water was eight feet deep; and the poorer inhabitants, confined in their houses, were threatened with famine. A suspension-bridge above the gate of St Nicholas, and without the city, was carried away on the 3rd instant; and the venerable old bridge of the Goldsmiths was threatened with ruin. The plains on the banks of the river formed immense lakes; and the road between Leghorn and Pisa was stopped. Agricultural implements, cattle, and furniture strewed on the waters, attested the ruin

inflicted in the country districts. On the 4th, the sky cleared, and the flood seemed beginning to subside.

THE MILLERITE DELUSION.—The Millerites implicitly believed the delirious and impious ravings of one Miller, who had prophesied that the second advent would certainly occur on the 23rd inst, when this fair globe would be destroyed by conflagration! Here, in Baltimore and in Boston, the civil authorities have been compelled to close their churches by force, in consequence of hundreds of them having assembled and thrown the neighbourhood into wild alarm by their yelling, howling, cries, and lamentations. On the evening of the 22nd inst many hundreds of these crazy people repaired to camps near this city, attired themselves in long white cotton dresses, which they called their "ascension robes," and were seen wandering through the woods and on the banks of the river by moonlight, like sheeted ghosts. They left their business and their families, and many children would have perished had it not been for the kindness of their fellow citizens. For days this flame of dangerous superstition and enthusiasm spread like wildfire. There was no stopping it. In two or three instances the victims anticipated the end of the world by suicide; one named Culp threw himself into the cataract of Niagara, and now that the day has passed over many are found to be (incurably perhaps) delirious. Such scenes as I have alluded to have not, probably, occurred for centuries, and I hope that centuries will again roll away before such sorry evidences of the weakness of human nature, and the distress which invariably attends them, will harrow up the feelings.—*Correspondent of Chronicle.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The *Graham's Town Journal* of August 1st mentions a new combination of contumacious Anglo-Dutch farmers; announced in a declaration from twenty-four of them, with Potgieter at their head—"that they are not bound by Colonel Cloete's treaty with the government; that they are free and independent; and that their social burgher government extends to the fall of the Great River." The government were about to send a strong military force to quell this new revolt.

STATISTICS OF SHIPPING.—The *Austrian Lloyd's* publishes the following table of the amount of tonnage and number of ships of different countries employed in commerce:—Great Britain, 3,047,418 tons, 23,152 ships; France, 589,517; Russia, 239,706; Austria, 208,551; Prussia, Hanover, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen, together, 551,144; Holland, 275,084; Belgium, 27,416; Sweden and Norway, 471,772; Denmark, 153,408; Spain, 80,000; Portugal, 80,525; Sardinia, 167,360; the Roman States, 38,000; the Two Sicilies, 213,198; Lucca, 20,000; Tuscany, 25,512; the Ionian islands, 48,662; Greece, 137,558; Turkey, 182,000.

POPISH OUTRAGE IN SARDINIA.—The post of Dutch minister at the court of Turin had been reputedly filled for some years by a protestant gentleman of the name of Heldivier, who resided with his family in that city, until, in consequence of some new diplomatic arrangements on the part of the Dutch government, he received, in the month of May last, his letters of recall. Some domestic anxiety had been occasioned to this family by one of the daughters, a young lady of ardent and independent temperament, who was supposed to have formed an attachment for a young lawyer of the town, whose character and position did not make him a suitable match for her. Their departure was, therefore, hastened; but after M. Heldivier had presented his letters of recall to the King of Sardinia, he was accidentally detained, by the illness of another of his children, for a few days in an hotel at Turin. On the 8th of June a display of fireworks took place in honour of the birth of an heir to the Duke of Savoy. The ex-minister and his wife were induced to attend this fête, and very reluctantly to leave their daughter, who excused herself on some slight pretext, at home. They were absent but a short time; yet, in the interval, the vague apprehensions they seem to have entertained were fatally verified. Their daughter had disappeared—and for ever. At that hour of the night she had quitted the hotel, alone, and without even a change of dress. The police were immediately sent in search of traces of the fugitive. The young advocate, who was at first suspected to have a hand in the elopement, was examined, but he proved himself to be totally ignorant of the occurrence; not a vestige of her was to be discovered within the jurisdiction of the authorities of the city; but this absence of all evidence raised a strong presumption that she would only be found in the precincts of some convent, more inaccessible than a prison or a tomb. Application was made to the Archbishop of Turin, as the supreme ecclesiastical power of the kingdom, for leave to pursue these inquiries, or for information, if he possessed it, on the subject; for meanwhile the anxiety and anguish of this unfortunate family had been raised to a pitch which we shall not attempt to describe; and even the public, startled by the actual disappearance of a young lady, still a minor, the daughter of a gentleman who came amongst them as the representative of a foreign sovereign, took the liveliest part in their extreme distress. The Archbishop thought fit to reply to this application, that he had reason to believe that Mademoiselle Heldivier had indeed sought refuge in a convent, but that he was unable to state where she was at present. A few days more, however, brought the whole transaction to light. When the Archbishop of Turin asserted that he was unable to state where this young lady was, he might have stated, and he did afterwards acknowledge, that no person living had had so great a hand in the affair as himself. For two years he had been carrying on a system of secret communication with Mademoiselle Heldivier.

Thwarted by her parents in her attachment for the young advocate, she had sought to avenge herself on them by transferring her confidence from her father to this priest—from her natural protectors to the jealous arms of the church of Rome. The Archbishop, unwilling to commit himself by a written order, had furnished his convert with one half of a sheet of paper cut in a particular manner; the other half was given to the abess of the convent of Santa Croce in Turin, with orders to receive the bearer of the corresponding fragment at any hour of day or night. Provided with this credential, the fugitive found shelter in the convent walls; but, by the advice of the archbishop, her flight was deferred until her father, by the delivery of his letters of recall, had, as these clerical conspirators contend, surrendered those diplomatic rights and privileges which would have been fatal to their scheme. The fact being thus ascertained, a strong effort was made to bring the authors of this plot to account for their action, and to yield up the young person whom they had gotten into their possession. Setting aside the odious secret acts by which this alleged conversion had been effected, and the irreparable injury done to an honourable family, the case was one which demanded the strongest remonstrances, as an unparalleled invasion of the law of nations, and of the rights of diplomatic persons. A Dutch subject, a minor, the child of a Dutch minister, is encouraged to quit her father's abode, received into a convent, and there detained, not only by moral but by actual force, since every attempt, even to search these convents, was successfully resisted by the clergy. The King was personally appealed to by the distracted father; his majesty granted him an audience, but in answer to the prayers and the demands of M. Heldivier that his daughter might be restored to him, the only reply which that absolute monarch dared to make was, that whatever might be his own opinion on the subject, if he presumed to interfere with the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the convents, he should be excommunicated! Such an answer on such an occasion might have been expected from a Philip II. of Spain; and such powers as are thus recognised and established, fall little short of those of the Inquisition. The principle contended for on behalf of the church of Rome is this;—that any child, having completed the age of twelve years, may, for any cause, motive, or pretext, throw off the parental authority, and fling itself under the protection of the church. If the child be a protestant, so much the better, since, while it abjures its filial duties, it abandons its religious faith; but whether catholic or protestant, the protection of the church thus sought, and thus given, is absolute and inviolable. There are few countries now in Europe or the world where such a doctrine as this would not be demolished by the ordinary notions of civil rights and of justice. But the dominions of the king of Sardinia are one of those countries. In vain did Mr Abercromby, our own intelligent minister at the court of Turin, and Baron Mortier, the representative of France, protest against so monstrous a principle, especially when applied to the children of foreigners accidentally or officially residing in Piedmont. In vain did they represent that M. Heldivier, as a diplomatic person, had an incontestable right to quit the country in peace, taking with him all his family. The inexorable grasp of the infallible church prevailed. The king of Holland appears to have taken this outrage upon the family of his minister with a most unbecoming indifference and pusillanimity; and Mademoiselle Heldivier remains in the convent of Santa Croce, where she has formally abjured the protestant heresies, and will probably take the veil on the completion of her novitiate.—*Times.*

STRANGE OCCURRENCE.—The following curious circumstance, says a *Dunkirk* paper, happened a few days ago in the burying ground there. While the sexton was digging a grave, a skull rose from that which adjoined it, and which was also open, and, as the terrified man started back, advanced towards him. He then fled on to the road, crying aloud for mercy. Another man hearing the alarm, and being told the cause of it, had sufficient courage to go to the spot, and there saw the head still moving. Undaunted, he took it up, and, on examination, found within it two moles, which had made it their retreat, and had given it motion.

DOMESTIC.

METROPOLITAN.

GENERAL EDUCATION.—On Tuesday, Oct. 29th, a public meeting was held at Greenwich Road chapel, for the purpose of assisting the congregational movement for the above object. The chair was taken by C. Hindley, Esq. The meeting was also addressed by Messrs H. B. Jeula, of Greenwich; J. Pulling, of Deptford; J. Russell, of Lewisham; also by D. W. Wire and J. Payne, Esqs. The sum announced at the meeting was £551, which is fast increasing, so as to leave but little doubt of its reaching £1000.

RELIEF OF FATHER MATHEW.—A meeting was held on Monday night at the Temperance hall, in the Blackfriars road, in order to obtain subscriptions in aid of the fund which is in the course of collection for the purpose of relieving the embarrassments of Father Mathew, into which he has fallen in consequence of the sacrifices incurred by him in his successful efforts to counteract the baneful effects of intemperance amongst large classes not only of his own countrymen, but also of natives of England. On the motion of F. O'Connor, Esq., Mr Buckingham took the chair, and announced the object of the meeting.

Having adverted to the general prevalence of intemperance in the British islands until of late years, and borne testimony to the invaluable services of Mr Mathew in eradicating the evil in some quarters, and greatly

mitigating it in others, Mr Buckingham, in illustration of the extent of the evil and the necessity of checking it, stated that the amount of premature deaths from drunkenness in these kingdoms was not less than 60,000 a year. He then described the origin and progress of the temperance movement, interspersing the narrative with a variety of appropriate statistical details. He passed a high eulogium upon Father Mathew for his zeal, disinterestedness, and enthusiasm in the cause, and accounted for the pecuniary embarrassments in which he is involved, by explaining that he had sacrificed large sums of money in supporting and ministering to the wants of those pilgrims of temperance who resorted to his house from remote distances. This, and the expense of the temperance medals, which he distributed gratuitously in large numbers, and of the foundation of temperance halls, and the establishment of temperance bands, and other measures which were necessary to perpetuate the great regeneration which he had originated, but which he occasioned a large expenditure, for which he was responsible, had placed him in his present difficulties. No fewer than five millions of people out of eight had been brought to be pledged adherents of temperance, owing, in its origin, to the exertions of one man. This was a benefit far greater than the emancipation of the negroes, for which we had paid twenty millions of money. He could not think that there would be any difficulty in raising a sum of money sufficient, not only to relieve Mr Mathew from his difficulties, but to provide for him a handsome annuity, when he reflected upon a calculation which had been made, and which proved that a sum of a penny a month, from every teetotaler in the three kingdoms, would create a fund of £250,000 a year. After another handsome tribute to the exertions of Mr Mathew, the Chairman called upon

Mr Purvis to move the first resolution, which consisted of a declaration of the great value of Father Mathew's services, and the justice of rescuing him from the straits in which his benevolence and philanthropy had alone placed him. Mr Purvis announced his own readiness to contribute five guineas for the purpose. The resolution was appropriately seconded, and earnestly responded to (even before it was formally adopted) by the eager liberality of those present, who flocked in crowds to deposit their contributions in a plate prepared to receive them. Mr F. O'Connor supported the resolution, and said that the support of Father Mathew was incumbent not only upon teetotalers, but also upon every man who drank a drop, and even upon the drunkard himself. He called upon the meeting to be liberal in their efforts in support of the temperance martyr, and invoked them with the pithy sermon of Dean Swift:—"He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord. If you like the security, down with your dust." The resolution was unanimously adopted, as were also some others, which were introduced with speeches in furtherance of the object; and a considerable collection was made on the spot. A committee was appointed to keep the subscription books open till the end of the year. [A meeting of the same character was held at the National Association Hall, on Tuesday last. Several meetings have been held in the provincial towns to set on foot subscriptions in aid of Father Mathew. We notice that committees have been publicly appointed for the purpose in Leeds, Preston, Liverpool, and Oldham, with every prospect of success. In Ireland, similar zeal has been shown, and a committee formed, including several noblemen, to raise a handsome annuity for the "Apostle of Temperance]."

LATE HOURS OF BUSINESS.—A very numerous meeting of persons engaged in the various branches of the wholesale drapery trade was held on Wednesday evening at the Gerard's Hall hotel, Basing lane, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of discontinuing business at an earlier hour on every Saturday than that at which warehouses close under the existing system. Mr Bennock was called to the chair. Mr Smith proposed a resolution expressive of the opinion of the meeting, that a restriction of the hours of occupation in drapery warehouses on Saturday evenings would be highly advantageous to those employed in them. The resolution was carried unanimously, as was a resolution, that as the system of restricting hours of occupation in wholesale drapery warehouses succeeded so well in Manchester, it ought to be adopted in London.

PROFESSOR LIEBIG'S THEORY OF RESPIRATION QUESTIONED.—On Thursday evening, a gentleman, named Keenan delivered, at the Western Literary and Scientific Institution, the first of a series of three lectures on organic chemistry and physiology, in which he undertakes to establish the fact that the lungs are a galvanic battery. On the table before him was a galvanic apparatus, by the action of which a small figure connected with it by a wire was kept in continued motion, and to that he referred as an illustration of his theory. As the motion of the figure was produced by the plate of zinc in a state of oxidization, so, said he, was animal motion generated by the action of air on an oxidizable base. The instrument by which it worked was the lungs. The theory of Professor Liebig, that they were for producing animal heat, was, he contended, entirely wrong. Of the food we consumed two-thirds were what was called respiratory, consisting of carbon and hydrogen, and which could not produce animal texture; but if, as Liebig asserted, it was only to generate heat, then what was the efficient cause of the motion of the body? Again, said the lecturer, Liebig's theory led to various absurd results, if followed out. For example, when a horse was urged on his speed his breathing increased, but could it be to produce heat, when he might be already too hot? No. It was to give him fresh strength and energy. He was satisfied that Liebig was wrong, and that no person in Europe could maintain his theory. His own conviction was, that strength was the result of oxidization of air combined with an oxidizable base. The best illustration of that were the remedies given by the physician to restore any sudden loss of

strength, viz., nitrogenous and deoxygenous food—such as beer, brandy, or aether. Of the food we took, a very great portion was thrown off through the lungs in the form of carbon; but what a bungling piece of mechanism must our body be if the lungs were to act only the part of a scavenger! Were they to turn the blood red? What purpose was answered by that? He contended, then, that they were the galvanic battery, supplied by nature to generate motion and force. With that theory everything was clear and comprehensible; without it there was much that could not be explained at all; and much that led only to absurd results. At the close of the lecture a gentleman came forward to advocate the magnificent theory, as he termed it, of Liebig, and refute that of the lecturer; but he could not obtain an undisturbed hearing, and so gave up the attempt.

THE WARD OF PORTOKEN.—The Solicitor-general, on behalf of Mr Salomons, has obtained a *quo warranto*, directed to Mr Alderman and ex-Sheriff Moon, requiring him to show cause by what authority he exercises the office of alderman of the ward of Portoken, in the city of London.

THE LORD MAYOR AND THE TALLOW CHANDLERS' COMPANY.—According to a correspondent of the *Times*, at the annual dinner of the livery of the tallow chandlers, about two hundred present, upon the master giving the old annual toast of two or three hundred years' standing, "The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the corporation of the city of London," a burst of indignation burst forth from the livery assembled; the master rose, and said he had merely done his duty in complying with his instructions and with a very old and ancient usage, and it was not for him to alter such usage; but, if the following toast would be more in unison with the sentiments of the livery, he would propose, "The aldermen and corporation of the city of London." This was received with general applause, and restored harmony. There were present at the dinner Aldermen Johnson, Farncombe, and Humphrey, M.P. Mr Benjamin Hawes, M.P. for Lambeth, was also present. Another correspondent of the same journal states that, at the annual dinner of the Lorimers' company, the company refused to drink "The magistracy of the city of London," except when coupled with "the late Lord Mayor."

TENDER MERCIES OF NICHOLAS.—At a meeting which took place in London on Wednesday, of the committee appointed to superintend the preparations for the approaching Polish ball, Lord Dudley Stuart alluded to a most atrocious recent instance of Russian cruelty. He stated that about two months ago a Polish clergyman of unimpeachable character and exemplary piety, having ventured to proceed from Prussia into that part of Poland now under Russia, was immediately seized, and condemned to receive 150 lashes from the knout. Russia boasts that she has no capital punishments; but the knout, severely applied, answers all the purposes of the gallows; and on the 147th blow, the wretched man expired.

CITY COLONNADE.—A plan is in contemplation in the City to form an avenue, or colonnade, from near the end of Bartholomew lane, Throgmorton street, to London wall and Finsbury pavement South, forming a branch avenue, or colonnade, terminating at or near to London wall and Finsbury circus.

THE THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, at Brompton, has just been published. The annual income of the charity now exceeds £1,000; and several very valuable donations and bequests have recently been made to the building-fund. There is a great increase in the number of applications to the inefficient wards of the present establishment at Chelsea; and the committee have resolved to spare no exertions in completing at least the western wing of the building now in progress.

THE LATE BANK ROBBERY.—Two persons who committed a recent fraud on the Bank of England, apparently with complete success, have been utterly defeated, through the extraordinary sagacity of the two brothers, John and Daniel Forrester, the police officers. It will be remembered that on the 3rd of September, Burgess, a clerk in the Bank, effected a fraudulent transfer of £8,000 stock belonging to Mr Oxenford; who was personated by one Elder, a horse dealer; and both the men disappeared. The Forresters were set to hunt them. By pertinacious research, they found that the two delinquents had sailed in the *Britannia* for America, on the 4th of September; on the 19th, John Forrester and another Bank clerk, armed with warrants, sailed in the *Caledonia*; the fugitives were traced to Halifax, Boston, New York, Buffalo, Canada, and back to Boston; where they had invested £7,000 in a bank and bought land. Elder was seized in his house, and he hanged himself at night, in prison; Burgess escaped from an inn, which had been surrounded; but the £7,000 and 600 sovereigns were secured.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The mortality continues to augment, in the proportion of about 1-34th. The deaths last week were 989; the week before, 960. The ravages of small-pox and scarlatina remain about double the average for the last five years. The number of violent deaths was, last week, twenty-nine—five more than the five years' average. Of these, a dozen were cases of drowning, nearly all of which, it is to be feared, were suicides; added to which, are five or six cases of suicide by hanging.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL v. GIBBS.—We are enabled to state, that in this suit there is no likelihood of a report being made. The suit was originally referred to Sir George Rose, but from the alleged anxiety to bring the cause to a conclusion, an order was obtained to refer it to the vacation master, who has done nothing, and sent it back to Sir George Rose. —*Times*.

DEATH OF MR SERGEANT ANDREWS.—On Thursday morning the learned sergeant breathed his last at his residence at Hampstead hill. The melancholy account of the attempt at self-destruction appeared in our last number. The melancholy depression of spirits, produced by long study in the legal profession, is the only cause assigned for the rash act. The learned gentleman was married, and has left a widow and two young children to deplore his untimely end.

CAPTAIN DENMAN AND THE SLAVE TRADE.—In the court of Exchequer, on Wednesday, Sir Thomas Wilde was heard on the part of the Honourable Captain Denman, defendant in an action brought by Buron, a Spanish merchant, whose warehouse on the coast of Africa Captain Denman had destroyed, besides liberating a number of slaves, the property of Buron. Sir Thomas Wilde contended that Captain Denman had acted in accordance with the laws both of Spain and England, for the suppression of the slave trade, and had merely obeyed instructions for which not he but his government was responsible; if wrong had been done, the government of Spain should claim compensation from that of England. Some laughter was created by Baron Alderson's asking if it was contended by the plaintiff that the Ameers of Scinde might bring an action against Lord Ellenborough for false imprisonment? Mr Kelly saw no reason why they should not. Baron Alderson—"Perhaps Sir Charles Napier and Lord Ellenborough might be jointly sued." The Court declared its intention of taking time to consider its judgment.

OLD WOMEN'S NOSTRUMS AND CORONERS' SPECIFICS.—In the course of an inquest held on Tuesday by Mr Wakley, on the body of a child whose death had arisen from its clothes catching fire, the mother said she had called in no medical man, but applied stone blue to the burns, as a woman advised her to do. Coroner: That proves the utility of inquests. He (the coroner) held an inquest some time ago upon a child that had been burned. An old woman recommended the child to be encased in mud, and the child was accordingly buried up to its neck in mud, in the hope that the mud would cure the burns! The result was, that several thousand granular particles stuck to and entered the raw flesh, putting the child to the most frightful torture. The best application (continued the coroner) to burns was pure flour. He wrote a book twenty years ago descriptive of its efficacy. As soon as the incrustation which the flour formed fell off, the wounds also disappeared. In fact, it acted like a charm.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT THE WEST END.—On Saturday morning, at an early hour, one of the most extensive and destructive fires with which the west end of the town has, for some years past, been visited, and which was not extinguished until property to the value of upwards of £20,000 was totally destroyed, broke out on the premises of Messrs Horne, Thompson, and Holland, coach and carriage manufacturers, No. 254, Oxford street. The whole of the factory is destroyed, with much of its valuable contents, amongst which were a number of magnificent carriages, the property of noblemen and gentlemen, with large quantities of valuable materials and tools of every description, the value of which cannot be at present ascertained. Messrs Horne, Thompson, and Holland anticipate their loss will amount to between £20,000 and £30,000, a portion of which only is covered by an insurance in the Royal Exchange Fire office. The premises are the property of Mr T. Williams, of Cowley grove, near Uxbridge, by whom they are also insured in the same office.

THE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION OFF BLACKWALL.—An inquest on the bodies of the sufferers by the fatal boiler explosion which occurred on board the *Gipsy Queen*, on Tuesday last, was held on the following day. One witness identified the bodies of Mr Samuda; Mr Dodds, the engineer of the vessel; Mr Scholefield, another engineer; and four men. The next witness was Mr George Lowe, an engineer, who worked the engines on the trial trip. He described the nature of the machinery, which cannot be made very intelligible without drawings; but the important point is tolerably clear. The boilers were constructed to bear a pressure of forty pounds to the square inch: they had previously been proved, but only by a water pressure. On the trip they had only been subjected to a pressure of ten pounds; and the witness said that they could not get it any higher while the engines were working. But after the vessel was moored, Mr Samuda directed a pressure of twenty-six pounds to be tried; the safety valve being set to that; and Mr Lowe was sent up on deck to see whether any steam was blowing off. Five others followed him; and just as they were coming up stairs, the explosion occurred. Examination disclosed a defect in the machinery: one of the boilers was connected with the engine by a main steam pipe, in which there was a "spigot and faucet" joint, packed in with hemp, to allow of expansion. From some want of hold in the make of the joint, the great pressure of steam lifted it out of its socket, and it poured out the hot vapour into the engine room. Mr Samuda was standing close to it and beneath it, and the steam must have been shot right upon his head. The engine room was soon filled with boiling water and steam. It is supposed that the sufferers must have died almost instantaneously; but an hour and a half elapsed before any one could get into the place. The inquest was adjourned, and resumed in the Town hall, Poplar, on Saturday morning last. The Coroner, after a brief address, in which he referred to the inquest held upon the unfortunate sufferers in the London hospital, said that to bring in a verdict of manslaughter against

the surviving partner of the firm might be held too severe; and since the unfortunate Mr Jacob Samuda had paid the penalty with his life, he thought that the jury would be fulfilling their duty by returning the verdict of accidental death. Were the same accident again occurring, he should have no hesitation in charging the jury to bring in the principal, or person culpable, guilty of manslaughter; but he hoped that measures would be taken to prevent the recurrence of any such calamity at any future time. The jury then retired into another room to consult, and, after a short absence returned into court, and returned a verdict of "Accidental death" in all the cases, and also expressed their opinion that the accident was caused by the false and imperfect construction of the main steam-pipe, by its not being properly secured; and they expressed this opinion in order to prevent similar accidents in future, which it appeared to them might be effected by the use of a collar or ring to prevent the severance of the pipes. The five living sufferers had been carried in an omnibus to the London hospital. Three have since died, and on Friday an inquest was held on the bodies. Further examination of the damaged joint had detected the remains of a flange or ring at the end of the spigot, which had been broken; probably by a workman ignorant of the mischief that he might cause. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned in this case.

A BRIDEGROOM MISSING.—A few days back Joseph Ames, for some years a bookkeeper at the Bull, Aldgate, was joined in wedlock in Whitechapel church to a young woman, several years his junior. On leaving the church, Ames, addressing his bride, said, "You want to go to the west end of the town, don't you? Be back in an hour, and then we may go out together." The bride promised, and was about to part with him, when her husband said, "Here, take care of this, you may want it," handing her a bag, containing 120 sovereigns, and also the marriage certificate. Mrs Ames proceeded to the west end of the town, and returned to a public house in which they were to commence business on the following day, when she discovered that her husband had not been there. She remained for some time, when a messenger brought her a note, written by her husband, informing her that there was £180 in the bank, which she could have, together with some more money in his trunks, and stating she might have all, as well as his clothes, and that in all probability she would never see him more. He has kept his word, for no trace of him has been discovered.

ROYAL VISIT TO BURGHLEY HOUSE.—The visit of the Queen to the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter at Burghley, presents few features of interest. After the arrival of the royal party on Tuesday, a banquet was served up. On Wednesday the rain preventing our down excursion. The royal visitors went over the whole mansion, not forgetting a survey of the kitchen. The ceremony of christening the Marquis's youngest daughter took place, in the chapel, at six o'clock in the evening. The Bishop of Peterborough performed the ceremony, with the assistance of Mr Atley. Prince Albert was godfather to the child; Lady Sophia Cecil and Lady Middleton were the godmothers; the name given was "Victoria." The Queen was present, though taking no part in the ceremony; but after it she affectionately kissed her little namesake. Prince Albert presented a very handsome gold cup, with the inscription, "To Lady Victoria Cecil, from her godfather Albert." There was afterwards a grand display of fireworks. On Thursday the Prince went out shooting with his host; and in the afternoon the royal party paid a visit to the town of Stamford, where their reception was most enthusiastic. In the evening there was another grand dinner, followed by a ball. On Friday morning the Queen and Prince Albert returned by the same route as that by which they arrived, reaching Windsor about 7 o'clock in the evening.

DUNDEE PUBLIC BATHS.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, having heard of the proposed erection of public baths for the working classes in Dundee, have signified their intention of contributing £100 to the building fund.

THE ANTI-CORN-LAW BAZAAR, in Covent Garden Theatre, will not be held until May, 1845. The council of the League have just issued a prospectus to that effect. The following is an extract:—

"It now only remains for the council to observe, that any article that the taste of the donor may suggest or his ability dictate, will be most cheerfully and gratefully accepted, although the following classification specifies the articles most suitable for such an occasion:—

1. Articles usually contributed to bazaars.
2. Articles of manufacture, British and foreign.
3. Models of mechanism, &c.
4. Designs, architectural and fancy.
5. Specimens of coins, minerals, birds, insects, &c.
6. Books and other publications from authors, with autograph.
7. Autograph letters from celebrated men and women of the present and former times.
8. Portraits, pictures, and illustrated works.
9. Philosophical instruments.
10. Music.
11. Original poetry and tales.
12. Pecuniary contributions.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY AND THE GOVERNMENT.—From a correspondence which has recently taken place between Lord Wharncliffe and the Rev. Mr Egerton, some of our friends have been led to suppose, that the British and Foreign School society is in the receipt of £750 a year from the government. We are authorised to state, that this is not the case. The society has never received a single shilling from the government towards the expense of carrying on its various and important operations. As an appeal for aid is now before the

public, the report referred to is obviously injurious. We hasten, therefore, to give it an unqualified contradiction, and to express our hope, that the friends of the voluntary principle, as applied to education, will liberally respond to the appeal of the British and Foreign School society.—*Patriot*.

REFEAL OF THE MALT TAX.—The agitation of this question appears to have commenced in earnest. A most powerful and active organisation is going on, and a system of appeal to every parish throughout England is about to be established, in order that it may be brought before parliament as a question for grave consideration in the ensuing session.—*Times*.

RAILWAY SCHEMES.—We copy the following striking statement from the monthly circular of Messrs Railton and Son, share brokers, Manchester, published on Monday last:—Since our last monthly circular of the 14th ultimo, there have been put forth forty-one new prospectuses of railway schemes, and the shares applied for in each have far exceeded the number to be issued. Taking the above forty-one lines into the account, the following will result:—On the 14th of August, upwards of ninety new lines, requiring more than £60,000,000 of subscribed capital to complete them, were put forward, to which add the above forty-one, stating a requirement of £35,265,000, together upwards of 131, needing an investment of £95,265,000, with the power of borrowing one-third more, devoted to the same object; making a grand total of £127,020,000!!!

FRUITS OF LANDLORD LEGISLATION.—The *Bucks Herald*, the Duke of Buckingham's oracle, is driven to this conclusion:—"What have we now? A miserable serf—nothing less—who looks up to 'Young England' for charitable condescension, to the preserves for food, to the Tom and Jerry shops for drink, to the blazing wheat ricks for warmth, and to the hulks for a support during life!" Such is the condition of our "protected" peasantry, as described by a monopolist.

Postscript.

Wednesday, November 20th.

The news in this morning's paper is exceedingly meagre. This may be better understood from the fact that nearly ten columns of the *Times* are taken up with letters, &c., referring to the Puseyite disputes, especially the controversy about the offertory. We have also four and a half columns of foreign correspondence. Under the first head we find a most prolix account of the differences between the clergy and parishioners, or rather church-goers, of Tottenham, on the subject of the offertory. The Bishop of London, true to his character as "the Peel of the church," has recommended that the innovations be withdrawn by the clergy for one year. The changes objected to were:—the omission of the anthem at the commencement of the service; the giving out the psalms by the clergyman instead of by the clerk; and the offertory, with a collection from pew to pew on the occasion of charity sermons, Queen's letters, &c. The changes were first introduced at the parish church, and then at Wood Green. They were threatened at Trinity church also, but the energetic proceedings of the subscribers to the Wood Green chapel prevented their introduction. The excitement in the parish has been very great. One gentleman, Mr Craven, offered to build a new church at his own expense, if the attendants at the old ones were obliged to leave in consequence of the obstinacy of the innovators. The *Times*, which would seem to act in reference to Puseyism, on the plan which *Punch* ascribes to Lord Brougham before going every day to the House of Lords—viz., tossing up which way he shall speak and vote, is to-day very wroth with the metropolitan prelate. "The entry of the Grecian horse within the walls of Troy is to be prohibited during the next year! A truce, but not of God, is to be proclaimed for the twelve months which are next to come. But what then? Ay, indeed, what then? Confusion worse confounded—animosities revived—enmities embittered—dissensions diffused—and, peradventure, dissent itself flourishing and triumphant."

THE LORD MAYOR AND THE PUBLIC.—Yesterday being appointed for the holding of a court of Aldermen, and it being the first in the mayoralty of the Lord Mayor, his lordship, as is customary, went in state. On the state carriage drawing up facing the Mansion house, a vast concourse of persons assembled. As soon as the Lord Mayor presented himself, he was assailed by a shower of hisses, but which was nothing compared to the reception which he met on his arrival at Guildhall. At this place there were nearly a thousand persons of all ranks and grades assembled, and the instant the Lord Mayor descended from the state carriage, to enter the hall, one loud burst of unmitigated yells and hisses broke spontaneously from all, which continued in spite of the attempts made by the police, and was to be heard even after the Lord Mayor had entered the hall. Mr Alderman Hunter, in his capacity of sheriff, followed in his state coach, and, upon that gentleman leaving his carriage, the hisses and groans of the multitude became in an instant converted into cheers. The same scene was enacted upon the return of the Lord Mayor to the Mansion house.

THE POLISH BALL.—Last night the grand dress and fancy ball, in aid of the funds for the relief of the Polish refugees, took place at Guildhall.

PUBLIC BATHS AT BIRMINGHAM.—A meeting was held in the Town hall, at Birmingham, yesterday, at one o'clock, and was most influentially attended, to

consider the propriety of establishing public baths. Amongst those present were Lord Calthorpe; Lord Lyttelton; Richard Spooner, Esq., M.P.; James Taylor, Esq.; G. F. Muntz, Esq., M.P.; J. James, Esq.; Alderman Cutler; Alderman Weston; J. Sturge, Esq.; E. Lee, Esq.; W. Phipson, Esq.; J. Bourne, Esq., high sheriff; and Dr Birt Davies. The Mayor having opened the business by reading letters from the Bishop of the diocese, Sir Thomas Gooch, &c., approving of the object of the meeting, Lord Lyttelton moved the first resolution, which was seconded by James Taylor, Esq. They would require four sets of baths for Birmingham, each of which would cost about £3,000. This, added to the purchase money of the land, would render an outlay of £15,000 necessary. He thought they could not confer a greater advantage on the working classes than by first establishing baths for them. Mr Mason (a chartist) could not in justice to himself or the class he represented, refrain from expressing his thanks to the nobility and gentry who had on that occasion come forward to co-operate in an undertaking which could not fail to be beneficial to the working-classes. He hoped, however, they would not stop there, but that they would continue the work of improvement. Other resolutions, to forward the object for which the meeting had assembled, were moved and seconded by Lord Calthorpe, Mr Garbett, the Honourable Mr Yorke, and R. Spooner, Esq. The Chairman then announced the following amongst other subscriptions, which he had received towards the object of the meeting:—Lord Howe, £100; Taylor and Loyds, £200; James Taylor, Esq., £50; Messrs Attwood and Spooner, £200; Chance, Brothers, £100; John Whitfield, Esq., £100; Thomas Phillips, Esq., mayor, £100; S. Beale, Esq., £50; J. James, Esq., £50; Lord Lyttelton, £10 10s.; J. Sturge, Esq., £50; J. Bourne, Esq., £50; Lord Calthorpe, £100; G. F. Muntz, Esq., M.P., £50. There were also a variety of subscriptions, varying from £20 to £1 each, making in all nearly £3,000. The next resolution was moved by Mr Harlow (a working man), the purport of which was an appeal to the various benefit societies of the town, in support of the erection of public baths. The resolution was seconded by Mr Whebley, supported by Mr Hill, and carried unanimously. The meeting was subsequently addressed by M. D. Hill, Esq., recorder of the borough, in a very eloquent speech. Further subscriptions were announced, and the meeting separated at half-past four o'clock.

REFEAL ASSOCIATION.—The only matter of interest brought under the attention of this association on Monday was the following letter from Mr O'Connell, in reference to Mr Crawford's letters; from which it will be seen that the Liberator manifests a bitter opposition to the scheme of the honourable member for Rochdale:—

"Hillgrove, Nov. 16, 1844.

"MY DEAR RAY—I have just received the *Evening Freeman* of the 14th, containing Mr Sharman Crawford's third letter. I of course submit it to the consideration of the association, but I cannot allow one post to elapse without expressing my deep regret that it does not, in my humble judgment, contain one single principle or matter of detail which ought or could be adopted by the Irish people in their noble struggle for the restoration of Irish nationality.

"I may be greatly mistaken, but, as far as I can form a hasty opinion, Mr Crawford's plan seems to me to be an elaborate scheme to make matters worse than they are at present, and to reduce Ireland from a nominal equality with England to a real and vexatious provincial degradation.

"But there is one thing quite certain, and that is, that Mr Crawford should be treated with the utmost courtesy and respect—nothing personal, nothing offensive, should be said to him or of him. His plan should be discussed in language of perfect politeness and un-mixed civility. He should be argued with; reasons should be given for the condemnation of his scheme of legislation. No cry should be raised—no nickname as 'federalist' should be given; that name itself should be treated with becoming regard; and, if the association agree with me in the rejection of his federalism, let us do it in a mode which can inflict no pain, or create irritation; above all, let us do nothing which could discourage others, from following the manly example he has given of laying his plan boldly and in detail before the Irish public.

"I now beg leave to notice that I will on Monday, the 25th, move the appointment of a select committee to examine and report upon Mr Crawford's project of federalism, together with such observations in reply as may appear requisite or suitable.

"If it be observed that Mr Crawford has, as usual with him, gone out of his way to make an attack upon me, I heartily forgive him. I bear his blow cheerfully—I will not quarrel on my own account with any person or paper until a real Irish parliament is assembled in College green. At me who pleases—I will apply all my attention to the sacred cause of Irish liberty—none to the individual.

"It is a noble cause that in which we are engaged—the restoration of legislative independence—the production of prosperity in our beloved fatherland.

"Hurrah for the Repeal!"

"Believe me to be, yours faithfully,

"T. M. Ray, Esq. "DANIEL O'CONNELL."

The rent for the week was announced to be £337.

THE GRANT TO MAYNOOTH.—The *Freeman's Journal* of Monday morning announces, that "On Saturday, a deputation from the assembled prelates, consisting of the four archbishops, waited on the Lord Lieutenant, with instructions explicitly to declare, on behalf of that venerable body, that were an increase of the grant to Maynooth college determined on by government, it should not be accompanied by any change in the constitution and fundamental laws by which the college is at present governed; and that if accompanied by any condition, they would feel it their duty not to accept of the proffered increase. The deputation had a long interview, at

which Lord Eliot was present. The answer of his Excellency was by no means satisfactory, he having totally avoided giving any promise that no change in the constitution of the institution would be attempted. Can it be, that it is intended by the government to clutch the education of the clergy, after having clutched the bequests of the people?"

SPAIN.—The debate on the proposed "reform of the constitution," was still proceeding in the Chamber of Deputies by the latest accounts. The preamble of the bill was voted on the 13th inst, in the terms proposed by the government and by the committee. The proceedings in the Cortes on the 12th were confined to a speech from M. Martinez de la Rosa in defence of the reform, and in answer to M. Tejada, whose speech on the previous day created a sensation which has rather alarmed the government. M. Martinez de la Rosa professed himself the devoted friend to constitutional government, and his anxiety to keep the liberties secured by that of 1837 intact. The chief non-telegraphic news is of a "vast conspiracy" of journeymen-tailors, formed at Cadiz, for an increase of wages, and which the superior authorities of that city have magnified into a ramification of the grand conspiracy against Narvaez. "Not only the dreaded tailors," says the ministerial *Castellano*, "had conspired to rise, but the shoemakers and the carpenters were invited to follow the example of the tailors. All these classes wished to pronounce and to claim their imprescriptible rights. It was on the 3rd that the revolution which these anarchists prepared for us was to break out at Algeiras, and on the other points of the camp of Gibraltar. Happily it was discovered in time by the zeal of the commandant-general *ad interim*, and the alcalde. A great many arrests have taken place; among others, that of Cristoval Salano, the brother-in-law of Corballo. Salano made himself remarkable by a beard of unreasonable length, which he was determined not to cut till he had succeeded in his ends. The affair is in the hands of justice." This would appear ludicrous, were it not that the tragic part of the affair remains behind. Upon this miserable pretext, the commandant of Cadiz issues a general order, containing the following notable articles:—

"Art. 1. Every military man who, having been excited to treason, shall denounce the person who endeavoured to seduce him, shall at once receive the sum of 640 reals as the price of his fidelity.

"Art. 2. The officers who, in a similar case, will act in the same manner, shall have well merited of their country, and will obtain an honourable mention in their favour to the government, which will be taken into consideration for their advancement.

"Art. 3. The Council of War, the only tribunal competent to take cognisance of the crime of sedition, conspiracy, and revolt, will judge and condemn the criminals, whatever may be their rank or condition; and the punishment of death, indicated in the most positive manner by article 26, part 8, title X., of the ordinances of the army, shall be applied without remission and promptly, not only with regard to the individuals who shall have tried to gain over partisans to the revolt, but also to those who, having had it in their power to denounce them, have failed to do so."

It seems now to be generally understood that the Count of Trepaini, brother to the King of Naples, will marry the young Queen of Spain, and the Duke of Montpensier, Louis Philippe's youngest son, the Infanta, or Queen's sister. Such is the state of the Queen Isabella's health that there is but little prospect of her living long. The Infanta would, in case of her death, succeed to the throne; and by this means the artful French monarch would gain his object. Hence his efforts to prevent the outbreak of a revolution, and to support the present ministry in destroying the constitution.

FRANCE.—The *Journal des Debats* states that Mr Alderman Moon, a distinguished amateur of the fine arts, and the person who moved the address of the city of London to the King of the French at the period of his Majesty's visit to Windsor, had the honour to dine with their Majesties at St Cloud on Wednesday last. On Saturday afternoon Alderman Moon had again the honour to be received by the royal family, and to pass the evening at the chateau of St Cloud. Letters from Toulon of the 13th inst. state, that the Duke d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville were to embark on the 18th for Naples, in the Gomer steam frigate, and to be accompanied by the Gassendi, Labrador, and Lavoisier steamers.

TAHITI.—Intelligence from Papeiti to the 6th June has been received through the United States. The most perfect tranquillity reigned there; the garrison was hard at work at the fortifications of the town. The insurgents had not laid down their arms, but, under the terror inspired by the affair of Mahahena, they dared not take a step out of their entrenchments. Queen Pomare was still on board the Basilisk, in the harbour.—*Paris paper.*—A letter from Rio Janeiro, of the 19th of September, announces the arrival there of Admiral Hamelin, in the Virginie frigate, and states that he was almost immediately to proceed to Tahiti.

The *German Gazette* states that a hairdresser at Ulm has invented a machine with which he pretends to be able to fly from Ulm to Paris in three days.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour.
English ..	9690	6010	820			
Scotch						
Irish			19020			
Foreign ..	1410	3430	1070			

New wheat dull. Old wheat and foreign fully as dear, but not much doing.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"One of the People." We have not time to listen to echoes, however pleasant or even flattering to ourselves.

Thanks to our Totton correspondent.

The letter dated from Birmingham would, in our judgment, with all deference to that of the writer, pain the individual so justly panegyrised without essentially serving his cause.

"Fair Play." The only reason we refused insertion to his letter, was that the facts in the case were admitted by both writers; and, whether those facts may be considered laudable or disgraceful to the ministers and men of Manchester, is a matter of opinion, which every reader will naturally judge for himself.

"A Young Enthusiast." Pay no court to delusion, however tricked out in the garb of truth.

"A Dissenter and an Agriculturalist." We shall be obliged to him for his facts, if he will allow us full liberty to deal with them as our judgment may direct.

"Observer." We could not publish such a statement without the name and address of the writer.

"A Constant Reader." The article has not quite sufficient interest.

"A Citizen." The facts are well known, but what facts can penetrate such a mass of corruption?

ERRATUM.—In the letter from Mr Mursell, which appeared in last week's number, at line nine of the third paragraph, for "seeming to realise," read "seeking to realise."

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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1844.

SUMMARY.

THE Queen has been to Burghley and back again, and the country people of the districts through which she passed have had the hot fit of loyalty upon them, which manifests itself in many curious, and sometimes inconvenient, practices. For instance, corporate bodies dress themselves up in all their finery, and go forth in procession to stop the royal carriage, and present a dutiful address. Arcades of evergreen are thrown across the roads; mounted yeomen, with steeds which not all their skill in horsemanship can manage, and whose military dress sits upon them like the brass armour upon the man in the Lord Mayor's show, ride forth, to the manifest peril of their own lives, with sword in hand, to guard her Majesty against all supposed, or real, enemies. Men, women, and children, shout themselves hoarse, and flourish pocket handkerchiefs of various grades of whiteness. Off go ten thousand hats, to the serious inconvenience of ten thousand heads, upon which the heavy rain of a November south-wester pours in torrents. Her Majesty bows, and every one who catches even a remote glimpse of the act, takes it as a condescension paid to himself, and magnifies it accordingly. The royal carriage whirls by at last—the crowds go home—many of them saturated with wet, to spend the next week in bed, and rejoice in James's powders and hot gruel, to ward off incipient inflammation. But they have seen the Queen—they have displayed their loyalty, and they bear their sufferings with the cheerfulness of martyrs.

Rumour is agog about the repeal of the malt tax. We shall let rumour take its way, for we find it specially useless to comment upon contingencies. When the bill is laid on the table, as they say in the House of Commons, we shall be prepared to give our judgment upon it. At present, it may suffice to remark that it smacks strongly of landlordism; and is, therefore, the less improbable.

Disputes occasioned by clerical conformity to the rubric are, in many instances, disturbing the peace of the church of England. Mr Walter, formerly member for Berkshire, has entered the lists against the innovation of the offertory; and lo! the *Times*, which, but a few days before, had flamed out in two long articles in open defence of Puseyism in general, commences a brisk cannonade against this feature of it in particular. Its disinterested zeal in this matter we leave to be dealt with by its kind friend, the *Morning Chronicle* :—

The whole town of Ware was convulsed with discord and agitation about ritual and rubric—but what cared the *Times*? The whole parish of Ilford was at loggerheads—still the *Times* said not a word in favour of the complainants. Mr Henry Wilberforce's parishioners were all in arms, and the *Times* moved not a pen in their behalf. But no sooner does Mr John Walter individually stand forward in the same cause with all these parties, than the sarcasm and ridicule with which all their complaints were met is changed for a severe charge of inconsistency, involving duplicity and dishonesty, against the Bishop of London, to be followed up, doubtless, by further similar attacks, until Mr John Walter's personal annoyances are removed and his anger appeased.

Tottenham is now to be added to the list of disquieted parishes, and the Bishop of Exeter has

rendered Helston, in Cornwall, at once famous and dissentient. Should the episcopal bench but follow up consistently the path upon which they have entered, and persist in cramming down the throats of the people their ineffable fiddle-faddle about surplices, candles, prayers before sermon, and offertories after it, strong-minded Englishmen will rush into ecclesiastical rebellion, and, with all their horror of dissenters, will be themselves the strongest promoters of dissent.

Incendiarism is again fearfully increasing in the agricultural districts, giving us an earnest of a frightful winter. Dreadful as is the crime, who can be surprised at its prevalence? Look at the game-law atrocities! What week passes without furnishing us with the record of personal liberty forfeited, or life endangered, and even lost, in support of this cruel and vexatious system? Look again at poor-law union oppressions—oppressions, the barest recital of which makes the blood of humanity run cold! Look at the facts brought out by the elaborate analysis of the last census, showing the occupations of the people! Look at the rate of wages, and the want of employment, usual in most of our agricultural districts—and who can be surprised that the burning spirit of revenge sallies out to wreak its fury upon the first combustible property that happens to be within reach? The article which we have given below—besides answering the object for which we intended it—will explain, also, the true cause of incendiarism and agrarian outrages. The farmer, pressed beyond measure by the exactions of his landlord, has little left him to bestow upon labour; and labour, turned from afield, hungry and hopeless, takes counsel with fiendish passions, and, instead of cultivating, destroys.

We have thus exhausted English topics. Turn we now to Ireland. A word or two will suffice. Mr O'Connell, finding no response to his declaration for federalism, has abandoned it, and come back to simple repeal. The whigs, it appears, disappointed him. Has he not had sufficient experience of the whigs? However, he is about to recommence the best part of his scheme of agitation—the arbitration courts. Herein, we wish him all success. And this is the strongest weapon with which he can encounter the oppressors of his fatherland. Mr Sharman Crawford has published three more letters on federalism, the last of which we have not yet seen. They deal with the subject in a masterly manner, and contain a substantial answer to the charge of the *Times*, the *Morning Chronicle*, and other daily journals, that federalism is an inane absurdity.

WHIPPING-IN—OR, HOW TO MANAGE THE PACK.

THE relation of landlord and tenant is a natural relation—and contains within itself all the checks, guarantees, safety-valves, and laws of reaction, requisite for constituting it a secure and profitable one to both parties. It is only when it comes to be worked for political ends, that it produces inextricable confusion. The infusion into it of the political element instantly destroys all mutuality of interest—robs the farmer of every safeguard—and converts him into a monied serf, whose earthly all is at the disposal of the proprietor under whom he occupies.

Parliamentary influence and preponderance, as we have already seen, are little less valuable to the great landed aristocracy, than are their real estates. They put into the hands of the class the reins of government—in other words, the distribution of an immense amount of patronage. They must, consequently, be retained at all hazards. But this can only be accomplished through the medium of the tenantry. They, in fact, must be the hands to do what the landlords have but the power to will. The great desideratum, therefore, is to establish a sure connexion between the wishes of the proprietor, and the acts of the occupier—to take security that the last shall invariably flow from the first—so to arrange the relationship between the two parties as that the political deeds of the tenant shall correctly and fully embody the political determinations of the landlord. And the finding of this desideratum has been the ruin of the farmer. In the necessity existing for this intimate connexion between "I will" on the part of the landlord, and "I do" on the part of the tenant, in all political affairs, may be discovered the real secret of that disadvantageous social position in which British cultivators of the soil, unhappily for the community as well as for themselves, are just now placed. As an extensive political machinery destined to be worked by landlord power and for landlord purposes, they must needs be where they are—kept in a state of entire dependence—subject to all the evils of uncertainty—and made to calculate rather upon the generosity of their patrons, than upon the justice of their own claims.

Given, a class of land proprietors possessed of preponderant political power in the state, and able to turn it to valuable account; given also, the maintenance of that power by the electoral agency of tenant farmers; what are the social, or rather economical, results which will necessarily accrue to the latter class of the community? This is the

problem which, by the aid of well-known facts, we are attempting to solve.

It will be seen at a glance that the farmer can only be made politically safe, by making him economically dependent. His capital, and the returns of it, must be kept within reach of the landlord. The breath of his nostrils must be the favour of the proprietor, and he must possess nothing in his own right. He will thenceforth be like a hooked trout, whose length of line will be regulated by the skill of the angler. Hence, annual tenancy, exorbitant rents, and oppressive covenants. It might be the interest of the landlord to grant long leases—it is the necessity of the politician to refuse them—and the balance in favour of the man inclining to short tenures, short tenures must accordingly be maintained. This is not the worst of the evil. In many cases it stretches far beyond this. A higher rent is set upon the farm than industry and skill together can fairly work out of it. What is the consequence? That the owner of the soil holds the cultivator of it perpetually in his grasp. Should he insist upon the demand in full, he can bring ruin upon the tenant. Should he return to him a liberal percentage, he can calculate upon his gratitude for political subserviency. Either way he gains his end—and whether he works upon the fear, or the grateful recollections of his victim, he accomplishes the same result.

The meshes of even this net-work of influences are found at times to be too large. That love of independence which is natural to all men, will occasionally break through these restrictions. Farmers have been known to vote in opposition to their landlords, and to leave buried in the estates from which they have been relentlessly driven, a goodly capital. Habitually punctual in the payment of their rent, and known to the whole neighbourhood as excellent tillers of the soil, there wanted even a plausible pretext, otherwise than a political one, for compelling such sturdy yeomen to quit. Stringent covenants, filled with vexatious clauses, answered the purpose. To prescribe conditions which never could be fulfilled—to multiply the chances that a breach of covenant would occur—to let the mention of such breaches sleep until the next coming election—to hint at them and at the penalty which might be exacted, in the same breath with a request that the tenant's vote and interest might be placed at his landlord's disposal—and in case of a "rather not," to send him notice to quit, grounded upon, not political disobedience, but some technical violation of agreement—all this seldom fails of success. These are the passes by which the landed aristocracy put their tenantry into a species of mesmeric sleep—and, having done so, exercise over them a controlling power so irresistibly potent, that not one will in a thousand is strong enough to withstand it.

Now the object we have in hand in recurring to these matters is, not to tax agricultural tenants with political serfdom, for they are already far beyond the shame of that, but simply to point out to them that the greater part of their disadvantages as cultivators of the soil, are forced upon them by the political necessities of the landowners. They may call for long leases, and lower rents, and secure tenures, and the repeal of the game laws, till they are so hoarse that not even echo will reply to them. Such things cannot be, so long as landlords are a preponderant political party, and have the game of primogeniture to play. The men may be individually benevolent, and even generous—but, as a class, necessity is laid upon them. The government must be in their hands—it matters not which section of them—or they would speedily sink into beggary. The ten thousand places in the custom house, the excise, the admiralty, the war office, the post office, the army, the navy, the ordnance, the bench, the church, must be theirs to give away, or how could their younger children feed, dress, and play the gentleman at the public cost? And these things can be retained in their possession solely by the agency of agricultural tenants. Here, then, is motive strong enough for keeping those tenants under the screw. Fair conditions would give them political independence, and were their votes once at liberty, the interests of the aristocracy would not be worth the toss-up of a halfpenny.

It may be urged in contravention of these remarks, that a very considerable portion of the body of landowners being without direct parliamentary interest, and able consequently to gain no returns from it, their conduct as landlords cannot be traced to political motives. Even were this the fact, is it not a well-known axiom that the greater rules the less? The small proprietor in the neighbourhood of the Duke of Rutland will put his tenantry upon the same footing as does the Duke—will let his land at the same rate, upon the same tenure, and with the same restrictions. Just as in a manufacturing town the rate of wages paid by one or two large houses determines the rate of wages throughout the district, so the practices resorted to by our territorial magnates, with a view to keep up a well-trained tenantry, will fix the position of the tenantry all the empire over. Besides, in every case, for one man who lives upon a

substantial advantage, ten men live in hopes of it—and the ten who are in pursuit will be actuated by as keen a motive as the one who is in possession. Thus much is certain, "Wheresoever the carcass is, thither the eagles will gather together."

AN APOLOGETIC PARAGRAPH FOR FEDERALISM.

THERE is something peculiarly illustrative of the spirit and tactics of party in the mode with which the daily press has sought to strangle Federalism. But that we are tolerably familiar with the bluster and bounce of the leading journals of Great Britain, we should really have begun to suspect that our common sense had gone astray; and that in regarding Federalism with a favourable judgment, we were giving satisfactory proof to the world, that, in our minds, reason had vacated the throne. "The absurdity of the thing," cries one. "The ridiculous impracticability of it," echoes another. "Had you not better re-adopt the Saxon heptarchy?" asks a third. "Monstrous and inexplicable project!" exclaims a fourth. And thus, on all sides we hear dogmatic assertions given out with an air of unquestionable infallibility, leading us to the very comfortable conclusion, that, together with federalists, we must needs be fools.

Now we are not about, in this place, to enter upon a laboured vindication of what Mr O'Connell first abused, then patronised, then threw overboard. We may safely leave this in the hands of Mr Sharman Crawford, whose letters on this subject will be much more easily laughed down than replied to. But we wish simply to put our readers upon their guard against concluding that a plan is impracticable and absurd, merely because it would be utterly unsuitable to the selfish designs of an ascendant aristocracy. It may be, that the new cloth of federalism could not properly be sewed on to the old garment of our glorious constitution. It does not follow, thence, that it is such as common sense must necessarily scout from the world as ridiculous. It is quite possible that, as things are now managed, federalism would create many difficulties; but cannot the same thing be averred of any and every sound reform which the philosopher may propose, or the patriot advocate and support?

The main principle of federalism; its essence; the sum total of its vitality; is this—local government for local purposes, contemporaneous with imperial government for imperial purposes. Is there anything so novel in this idea, that the would-be leaders of the public mind should proclaim it as the deformed offspring of a distempered brain? Passing by Canada, Jamaica, and other colonies, instanced by Mr Crawford, what, let us ask, are our municipal bodies but bodies empowered to make local laws, and to carry out the execution of them by local taxation? Are not our counties governed, for county purposes, by magisterial sessions, and have they not, complete within themselves, both a legislative and executive body? Why should not the same principle be extended, with certain benefit, to larger divisions of the empire? Why should not Ireland, for Irish objects, and Scotland, for Scottish objects, be as able to govern themselves as the Isle of Man, or the Channel islands? As to the unity of administration, which, it is said, such a scheme would break in upon, of what possible worth is it, save in theory? and wherein consists the advantage of framing laws, the adaptation of which to the varying customs, habits, manners, and classifications of society, is a matter of pure impossibility? For our part, we are anxious to see the principle of federalism carried out to its fullest extent—every township, every county, every nation of the empire, legislating for its own purposes, and executing its own laws—controlled only by the imperial parliament in those matters which equally affect the well-being of the whole.

This scheme may be scoffed at by the partisans of either section of the aristocracy, but let them be consistent. It will not do to rail against the all-absorbing and assimilating policy of the Poor Law Commissioners, or of Sir James Graham's medical reform, and in the same breath to pronounce federalism in Ireland the *ne plus ultra* of absurdities. It is not of a piece to be boasting of the value of recent municipal reforms, and to crack jokes, as ill-timed as they are hard to be understood, against the quackery of the member for Rochdale. Softly, gentlemen of the press. We can bear with much banter, and can sometimes read, and oftentimes pass by unread, those articles of yours, in which you laboriously pursue your vocation of thrashing straw; but, really we must be allowed to exercise the little sense we have, and that little sense tells us that the principle of federalism is one for which, when it suits your own party purposes, you are amongst the most sturdy contenders.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The Hebrews in London having received minute information respecting the extreme destitution of great numbers of their brethren and their families at Mogador, in consequence of the late French expedition, who have literally been sacked and plundered of their all, have set on foot a subscription for their relief. The list is headed by the firm of Rothschild, with £500.

SELECTIONS FROM THE PRESS.

THE CANADA CORN BILL.

(From the *Weekly Chronicle*.)

But how has it worked? In the very first year the importation of corn and flour, from Canada, has largely increased; while, at the same time, a mysterious demand has sprung up in the United States for English goods, which has grown brisker, just as the exports of flour have grown larger. Birmingham and Sheffield find difficulty in executing their Canadian orders. Why? Not because the consumption of Canada itself has suddenly increased, but because Canada is becoming the seat of a great transit trade in American flour, or, more correctly speaking, in flour made of American wheat, which was worth nothing, in a commercial sense, before this new outlet was opened to it.

We need not say that we see abundant cause for rejoicing, and none of alarm, in this most salutary change; and, whether they like or dislike it, we defy the government now to interfere with it. It is one of those things that, once done, can never be undone. Neither Canada nor England would submit to the repeal of a law, from which both derive obvious advantages; and, bitter as the repinings of the Richmonds and Mileses may be, they will no longer be listened to by the Treasury bench. Canada will not consent to establish a guard upon its 1,500 miles of frontier, for the express purpose of starving its own mills, in which we hear that large sums of money have been recently invested: and we should like to see the minister who would suggest how to provide for such an item in the miscellaneous estimates. So the thing will go on expanding from year to year, until we get all the corn that Canada can grow, or the United States spare us, introduced under a nominal duty. There will be more bread and more trade—more means of buying the flour sent over on the one side, and of buying the goods, in which it is paid for, on the other; nor can it, we think, be very long before men begin to ask seriously, Why, if so much good result from opening the back one, the front door is to be kept closed? The bill, therefore, insignificant as it was at first thought, may turn out a prospective as well as a present benefit. It may have an important effect upon the tariff discussions in the United States, and, here, upon the renewal of the income tax. It is, in short, a step in advance towards free trade, however clumsy or unintentional; and we have the firmest belief that no such step can be taken without leading, slowly, perhaps, but inevitably, to other steps in the same direction.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BURGHEY.

(From the *Spectator*.)

Queen Victoria is again cultivating topographical knowledge, in a visit to Burghey house, Lord Exeter's Northamptonshire seat. Queen Elizabeth visited it; Queen Elizabeth sat there in a chapel; and Queen Victoria took the earliest opportunity of hearing prayers in the same chapel. People seem to think it flattering to the young Victoria to be likened to the ancient Elizabeth: but it is by no means so certain that the advantage was so far on the side of the virgin monarch. The illustrious old lady could talk Latin, but it was confessedly "rusty;" her taste was so low in some things, that she could not comprehend shadow in pictures: her dancing must have been ludicrous gymnastics: she was a musician—such as virginals could form: she ever hankered after what she had not the hearty courage to take to herself—a husband: and she died in a thicket of self-disappointment and remorse, "no son of hers succeeding." Victoria is an artist, an accomplished musician, a happy wife, a proud mother. If the statesmen and authors of Elizabeth's time were greater, Victoria's country is greater a hundredfold—her possessions outrun the dreams of Elizabeth. The youthful Queen may feel a satisfaction in historical associations, but there is little flattery in the comparison. Shakspeare graced Elizabeth's day, but Victoria's day is more worthy of Shakspeare.

Other incense has not been wanting. One mayor is lost in ecstasy at the Queen's condescension, because she answered an address impromptu, without reading from a paper, and because she politely bowed to him!—he calls that almost "familiarity!" He must have thought that the Queen could never speak except under direction of the Lord Chancellor, "keeper of the conscience;" and that real queens stalk about like tragedy queens on the stage. Another mayor is ecstatic because the Sovereign condescends to visit Northamptonshire; forgetting that even queens must have a *locus in quo* to live, and that any part of England must be worthy to serve as a standing-place for one who derives greatness from England. At first these loyal effusions may tickle the ear, but a second thought must detect the sheer nonsense; and no one likes wittingly to be regarded as safe to talk nonsense to. Mayors should wrap up their foolery a little better, if they can: for although crowned queens must speak according to form, all shrewd young ladies are addicted—"Oh! word of fear!"—to quizzing—unpleasant to elderly or to civic ear.

RAILWAY BUSINESS FOR NEXT SESSION.

(From the *Spectator*.)

Railways, however well adapted to accelerate the progress of travelers, are not unlikely to retard the progress of legislation. The *Gazette* of last Wednesday extends to the monster bulk of seven sheets; and almost the whole of the extra space is occupied with "notices" for railway bills. Even with all the preliminary abridgements of the Board of Trade, here is a mass of business of itself almost enough for one session. What time will be left for general legislation—home, colonial, and foreign? Railway bills will be in parliament to all other kinds of bills what railways in *propriis personis* are to the old-fashioned roads which cross them on a level. In the former case, as in the latter, there will be closed gates to stop all passengers till the train whirled past. As the obsolete stage coach and forlorn post chaise are kept waiting at the barrier till the snorting engine, with its Cyclopean solitary eye of fire and mane of steam, clatters past, so the eloquence of Hume and the indignation of Ferrand will be arrested in mid-volley till the railway bill has passed. Is it not possible to carry railway bills in viaducts over parliament, or in tunnels under it? In plain language, would not railway, road, and canal business be better disposed of by district boards than by the imperial legislature?

FEDERALISM DISCARDED.

(From the *Nation*.)

All is going well with Ireland. The little disorder in our ranks is past. Far greater troubles take place, and

are unheeded, in all other public bodies; but in a party so compact as the repealers, the least irregularity looks ruinously great.

All division has ceased. Cordiality and resolution are perfectly restored. Our friends and our enemies know it. In his letter to the association on Monday, O'Connell realised all our hopes. When the time of settlement comes he will (and what sane man will not?) go into the council-room free to negotiate the best form of connexion with England; but he will enter it as "a thorough repealer," determined to secure the independence of the Irish parliament, and its absolute supremacy within Ireland.

This is what Ireland wants. On this we insist. For this we and Ireland were ready to take issue, even with O'Connell, when his words seemed to say he would compromise it. These words no longer look with that dark meaning. They were words of conciliation—they were words of incautious moderation—they are lost amid his renewed statement that his nationality has no limit, and amid the vehement acclaim of a people who are proud of his genius, grateful for his services, and trustful in his powers. The cry, the one great cry, again is, Hurrah for repeal!—it is the simple, the popular, the wise cry. It is the demand sanctioned by history. It is the policy of our party. Every one understands it. The people love it—the foe fears it. Let it ring again and again—Hurrah for repeal! That is the motto for Ireland—that is the pledge of our union and resolution, and it dances in the heart of the country. Shout it again, men of Ireland! O'Connell—all, all of us are for repeal. We took a wrong notion of each other's words, but the mistake is cleared up: we are better friends than ever. Hurrah, and hurrah again, for repeal!

"HOW TO WIN THE COUNTIES."—The *League* newspaper of Saturday last follows up its article quoted in our last week's number, by some practical directions for securing the return of free-trade members for the West Riding of Yorkshire:—

"At the last revision for the West Riding we had a gain of less than a hundred upon the register of thirty thousand names, whilst in South Lancashire the free-traders gained upwards of 1700 upon a register of only nineteen thousand, which was accomplished by a bold, determined, and successful effort to win the county. Whatever can be done in Lancashire, Yorkshiremen can do. The task to which they have to set themselves is to qualify at least two thousand new voters before the 31st of January. Nothing less than this must be aimed at. There are sixteen manufacturing polling districts; an increase on an average of a hundred and thirty in each will more than give the required number. This can, and we have no doubt will, be done. Then there are our friends across the borders in Lancashire, the North Riding, and in Westmoreland; we have no doubt they will send their contingent of new qualifications from Clitheroe, Colne, Rochdale, Oldham, York city, Kendal, &c., to swell the noble army of free-traders at the next general election. The Manchester leaguers have, we take it for granted, all qualified, or are preparing to do so, for the West Riding. We tell them, for their encouragement, that Messrs Wortley and Denison's stronghold is in the non-resident monopolist voters, their friends and partisans in all parts of the north of England having been induced to qualify..... But the important object to be kept in view up to the 31st of January is to increase the number of new qualifications. To this end the exertions of every free-trader should be directed without the loss of a day. Let committees be called together in every borough, town, and village; let each district be subdivided and canvassed; let books be opened for the names of all who are willing to qualify, and a register be kept of any freehold property for sale in the neighbourhood. We may add, as a hint, that we know an enterprising young lawyer in Lancashire, who, through his own exertions in finding qualifications, has been employed in preparing the title deeds for upwards of a hundred freeholds since the contest for that county. We trust there are as good lawyers as he in Yorkshire." We find, also, in the *League*, an account of a meeting of the Registration committee, at Manchester. The chairman (Mr Wilson) explained the particular business to which the attention of the gentlemen present would have to be directed during the next two months, namely, the continuation of the canvass, which had been but partially commenced, for the names of free traders who would be willing to qualify for South Lancashire. While doing this, whenever they met with gentlemen who were already on the register for South Lancashire, they would endeavour to induce them to give their names for qualifications in either or all of the following counties:—North Cheshire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, and North Lancashire. He was happy to inform them that their friends in other parts of their own division were moving in the work, and by the end of January he hoped many hundreds of new qualifications would be taken up, which would not have been but for the exertions of the friends of the *League*. Mr Cobden, M.P., and Mr Bright, M.P., also addressed the meeting. The latter gentleman explained the course adopted by their friends in Rochdale, and stated that he had no doubt that by the end of January next at least a hundred names of persons in that town and neighbourhood would be found to have possessed themselves of new qualifications for this division. The secretary, Mr Hickin, informed the meeting that since the 5th instant he had entered sixty names for South Lancashire qualifications, and a considerable number for the other counties to which the chairman had called their attention. Mr J. E. Royle reported that, in addition to six names which he had given on Friday evening, he had now three others for South Lancashire, and four for the West Riding. Mr S. Lees handed in four names, and several others were given by other gentlemen present. Mr John Bragg said he would take a qualification in each of the divisions. Mr John Ledbeater, who is on the register for South Lancashire, said he would also qualify for the other three. The Chairman then urged upon the meeting the necessity of completing the arrangements for a full canvass of the Manchester polling district, and he would be glad to receive the names of gentlemen who could render the necessary assistance. The names of

twenty-five persons were handed in *seriatim*, and these were appropriated to the various districts, and will proceed with their canvass forthwith. The meeting then adjourned to Friday evening at six o'clock.

In connexion with the above subject, we quote the following remarks from a correspondent at Tunbridge:—"I think the plan contained in the article you copied from the *League* might be worked out to the overthrow of the aristocracy at a cheap rate; for instance, I have a small freehold, at Caple, Kent (western division), which brings in yearly, £13 12s.: there are three cottages, which I would sell to six gentlemen (which would create six votes), for £30 each—a vote for Kent for £30!—and no doubt there might be a creation of voters sufficient to swamp the £50 tenants-at-will."

SCOTCH COUNTY CONSTITUENCIES.—In the *Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle* of Saturday is a useful article on the plan of winning the county representation proposed by the League. It shows that there is little hope of the plan being successfully worked in Scotland.

In Scotland, unfortunately, the free traders, though able to do much more, in some districts, than they have yet done, do not possess the same facilities for purifying and increasing the county constituencies as exist in England. The difference in price between a property of £10 and one of £2 annual value, is of itself a great obstacle; but there are several other difficulties co-operating with it; for instance, the greater proportional quantity of entailed property in Scotland, and the greater strictness of the entails, rendering it much more difficult than in England to obtain property qualifying for a vote. Besides this, the different qualification affords to the monopolist landowners the means, in all cases, of materially counteracting, and in some cases of completely overwhelming, by fictitious voters, almost any number of bona fide £10 owners whom it would be practicable to place on the roll. In some counties, however, especially in the West of Scotland, these difficulties are less formidable, and the means of overcoming them considerable. In some of these—as Dumbartonshire—the monopolist landowners have been vigorously, though not always successfully, met; but others, having been given over to the monopolists through apathy and mismanagement, are in a position to be retrieved by the exertions which the times and the cause now claim from the free traders.

In most counties, the nomination of the "representative" is absolutely in the hands of a small clique of lairds, and sometimes as absolutely in the hands of one man, as in the case of Argyllshire, which returned a whig till the death of its late whig duke, and now that it has got a Tory duke, returns, as a mere matter of course, a Tory member. Not content with the narrow enough county constituency created by the Scotch Reform bill, the lairds have swamped and subdued it by fictitious voters—the representation of the counties of Edinburgh, Haddington, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, and others having been, by these means, virtually taken out of the hands of the real and resident constituency. Not only in these, but in other counties where it might have been thought that such a result was impossible, the middle classes, the masses, the manufacturers, which give to many counties the bulk of their wealth and importance, have no representative.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT IN THE ISLE OF MAN.—We have still the gratification of announcing that the cause of reform—of representative and responsible government—progresses most favourably. In the northern district, more especially, nearly the whole of the parishes have been canvassed, and the expression of public opinion, as we said last week, out of the immediate circle of Keys, and Key myrmidon influence, is decided and not to be mistaken, and to a man the people of all ranks in society are signing the memorial to the Queen. In Douglas, and the southern district, the work is not quite so far advanced; but it, nevertheless, proceeds very favourably. And, although we think it necessary to remind our friends that continued activity and unanimity is more than ever desirable, yet we have no doubt of ultimate triumphant success. Had time not been needlessly lost since Dr Bowring's visit, the good work would ere now have been accomplished. We have further to state, which we do upon the most undoubted authority, that Sir James Graham, her Majesty's Secretary of State for the home department, has been in communication with the insular authorities, and has stated, in the most unqualified and unreserved terms, that if the people of the Isle of Man desire popular representation in the House of Keys, the home government are prepared to concede the boon to the fullest extent, and that they conceive themselves in no respect bound by the letters of Lord John Russell in 1837 and 1838. And further, that government has not the most distant thoughts of interfering with any of our insular privileges, or in any respect merging our representation in the House of Commons. We have, moreover, every reason to believe, that a most favourable report has been returned. The question is, therefore, in a great measure, set at rest. The proper course or reformers to pursue is now plain and straightforward. —*Mona's Herald*.

FEDERALISM AND THE WHIGS.—I understand that the particulars to which Mr O'Connell refers when he states that the whigs have thwarted the project of federalism, are these:—"The Irish whigs divided on the question; Mr Sharman Crawford and the honest portion taking the one side, and Lord Charlemont, true to the principles of his father, who opposed catholic emancipation, taking the other. Aristocracy, as is usual in whig councils, carried the day. Lord John Russell was, as the Scotch proverb has it, "between two stools;" whiggery and his aristocratic connexions were on one side, O'Connell and popular feeling were on the other. Lord John Russell, as every man might have anticipated, "stood by his

order," and sacrificed the chance of an amalgamation of liberal parties to those patrician prejudices, which he and his party pretend for ever to have forsworn. The fate of federalism is another example teaching the liberal party to depend upon the people alone, and let heaven, as Sterne has it, "shower down coronets on the heads that are aching for them," for whether he be a whig or whether he be a Tory, popular rights are equally endangered in the hands of a lord. —*Correspondent of Cheltenham Free Press*.

It is said to be the intention of the chartists to get up another national petition previous to the general election, and to have it presented on the first day of the new parliament assembling. In order to carry out this object, it is also contemplated to raise the sum of £5000, to be entrusted to the care of Mr Duncombe, M.P., or some other person whom the people might elect.

GUANO.—We understand some valuable information may shortly be expected on the guano subject. A vessel, on her return voyage from Bombay, has been ordered to scour the western coast of Africa from the Red Sea to the Cape, passing Latham's Island, and proceeding through the Mozambique Channel in search of the deposits of the boobies, the seals, and the jackass penguins,—precious savings-bank deposits, which are to be drawn on at sight. We heartily wish the vessel a valuable discovery. Another such an island as Ichaboe would be worth half a million of sterling gold coin. —*Liverpool Albion*.

PROVINCIAL.

REPRESENTATION OF WALSALL.—A report has some time been prevalent to the effect that Mr R. Scott, in consequence of indisposition, is about to resign the representation of this borough. The probability is, should Mr Scott accept the Chiltern hundreds, that Mr Littleton, the eldest son of Lord Hatherton, will be brought forward in the liberal interest. The conservative party look to Mr Forster, the banker.

TEA PARTY TO THE LATE MAYOR OF BIRMINGHAM.—On Monday week, a tea party was held in the Town hall, to do honour to the late mayor, Thomas Weston, Esq., on his retirement from the duties of the office. About 650 persons sat down to tea, and there were from 100 to 200 persons in the galleries as spectators. The Mayor occupied the chair; and among the gentlemen on the platform were, G. F. Muntz, Esq., M.P., W. Scholefield, Esq., James James, Esq., T. Beilby, Esq., Messrs G. Edmonds, J. Sturge, Alderman Cutler, Councillors Baldwin, Atkinson, Barnett, and other members of the corporation. In the course of the evening Alderman Weston stated that thirty-seven years ago he came among them a poor boy, the youngest child of twelve children of a working man.

NEW MAYORS.—We give the names of the gentlemen elected on Saturday week, to fill the office of Mayor at the following places:—Leeds, Alderman Darnton Lupton (whig); London, Alderman Gibbs; Liverpool, Alderman James Lawrence; Manchester, Alexander Kay; Sheffield, Alderman Dunn; Preston, Alderman Paley; Lancaster, E. D. Salisbury; Nottingham, Edward Percy; Sunderland, James Allison; Bolton, John Slater; Stockport, Alderman Wilson; Wigan, Thomas Eckersley; Salford, Wm Lockett, re-elected; Richmond, Christ. Croft; York, Alderman Swan (who declined to stand, paying the fine of £100; Alderman Barber did the same. Alderman Scawin was then elected in his absence, but he also has declined the honour. According to law, another meeting of the council will have to take place, and it is generally believed the election will fall upon Alderman Hudson). City sheriff, Henry Bellerby; Scarborough, Thos Weddell; Ripon, Charles Tymms; Edinburgh, Right Hon. Adam Black, Lord Provost; Newcastle, Alderman Potter; Doncaster, Alderman Birley, re-elected, but declined; Pontefract, Mr Phillips; Nottingham, Thomas North; Hull, Joseph Jones; Beverley, John Myers; Carlisle, James Steel, editor of the *Carlisle Journal*; Birmingham, Ald. Phillips (whig); Leicester, J. Mellor; Ipswich, Rodwell; Norwich, Sir W. Forster, Bart; Harwich, F. Hales; Maldon, Alfred May; Lancaster, E. D. Salisbury; Newport (Monmouthshire), E. Dowling, editor of the *Merlin*, an Irishman and a Roman catholic; Bury, Mr Bridgman. [The new Mayor of Bury (says the *Suffolk Chronicle*), entered his vocation by saying, "he should look very fine, he dare say!" and that "he was very ignorant of the business there, but would endeavour to fill the office to their satisfaction!"] Bath, Admiral Gordon; Bristol, R. P. King.

VISIT OF EARL FITZWILLIAM TO THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE, SHEFFIELD.—On Monday last, the People's college at Sheffield had the honour of a visit from Earl Fitzwilliam and his chaplain, the Rev. Mr Upton. They stayed nearly an hour and a half, during which the Earl examined the mathematical, the history, the grammar, and the composition classes. He expressed himself greatly pleased at the close, and urged the students to apply vigorously, to the conclusion of their course. No question was asked that was not very satisfactorily answered. After the Earl had left the rooms, the students passed a vote of thanks to his lordship for his visit, which was carried with great acclamation. —*Leeds Times*.

LORD STANLEY AND HIS GAME.—We are informed that on Saturday the 2nd instant Lord Stanley shot 450 head of game, and generously (by way of compensation we suppose) rewarded his tenants by presenting them with six hares. Last season he shot forty-two head in little more than ten minutes, without scarcely stirring from one spot. How rife must be the game where such numbers can be slaughtered at the rate of nearly five a minute! What painful reflections does the relation of circumstances like these call up in the reflecting mind, to think only of the

vast destruction of the farmer's produce, and his consequent inability to pay his rent! To say nothing of the sacrifice of lives in the contest between gamekeepers and poachers.—The *Liverpool Times* says:—"One day last week C. Scarisbrick, Esq., of Scarisbrick hall, and another gentleman, killed upwards of 900 hares, all of which were presented to the tenants."—Nine hundred hares killed in one day by two men, all of which were presented to the tenants. Of course this means the tenants of Mr C. Scarisbrick. How kind of him! but how many hundreds remained to renew their depredations the ensuing spring upon the hapless tenants? Upon a moderate computation it may be assumed that game destroys a fourth of the farmer's produce, and they are to be remunerated with the produce of a day's sporting! How much better it would be to let the tenants destroy the game before it had destroyed their produce, which they could and would do more effectively.—*Manchester Times*. The *Suffolk Chronicle* also tells us:—"On Tuesday week, the Duke of Rutland, Colonel Anson, Mr Stanley, and Mr Fairlie bagged 714 head of game—namely, 265 pheasants, 33 partridges, 336 hares, and 80 rabbits, in the Links Cover, near Newmarket, in four hours' shooting, of which time his Grace and Mr Fairlie were absent an hour and a half; and above 50 wounded were picked up next day. A liberal distribution of the spoil was made in the town and neighbourhood."

REFUSAL IN WALES TO ERECT A WORKHOUSE.—At the weekly meeting of the board of guardians of the "Anglesea Union," held at Bodderon on Tuesday the 5th inst., Colonel Wade, the assistant-commissioner, strongly urged the erection of a workhouse. He was warmly supported in his views by the Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P., and the Rev. J. W. Trevor, *ex-officio* guardians; and a motion was made by Mr Mr William Jones, an elected guardian, "That it is expedient to erect a workhouse," which was seconded by Mr Trevor above named. Mr Jones, of Llangefni, an elected guardian, then moved, and the Rev. J. Griffith (also elected) seconded, "That the subject be taken into consideration that day six months." On a division, the numbers were as follows:—For the original motion, 3; for the amendment 40! The majority for the amendment would have been much larger had not a great many of the elected guardians been engaged at a neighbouring fair. It is but justice to the one elected guardian who voted for the workhouse, to state that he was a tenant at will of Lord Stanley's, of Alderney, and therefore could not do otherwise than obey Mr Stanley.—*Times*.

PUBLIC WALKS, &c. SUBSCRIPTION.—We refer with pleasure to the continued display of public liberality in behalf of this object. Among the subscribers in the present week are, Messrs H. Bannerman and Sons, for £200, and P. Novelli, Esq., for Deeply Vale Printing Company, for £100. The total amount of subscriptions, up to yesterday evening, was £26,701 2s. How honourable all this to the town of Manchester! —*Manchester Times*.

INCREASE OF PAUPERISM.—Since Thursday last, not less than seventy-seven persons have been admitted into the workhouse of Banbury union; and we believe we are not mistaken when we state that an equal number are ready to present themselves for a like purpose. Of the seventy-seven, forty-one are from the parish of Bloxham, and they entered together on Friday last, passing through our town in a melancholy procession. —*Banbury Guardian*.

A QUACK DOCTOR, of the name of Post, has been committed to take his trial at the next Chester assizes for the "manslaughter" of Mrs Harris, of Birkenhead. The accused professes to cure cancer without the aid of a knife, and experimented on Mrs Harris. She died, after the application of two plasters, under such symptoms as might be produced by the absorption of arsenic.

FATHER MATHEW V. GENERAL THUMB!—On Thursday evening, a householder in Newcastle gave his servant-maid a shilling to go and see "Tom Thumb," then exhibiting himself in the Music hall, Nelson street. The simple wench walked by mistake into the door of the lecture room adjoining, in which the Right Rev. Dr Riddell was presiding over a crowded meeting, held in behalf of the "Mathew Fund." She sat and sat, and wondered and wondered. Mr Joshua Watson got up and sat down; Mr Robert Hood Haggie made a speech, which seemed to the poor girl very irrelevant; Mr Benson addressed the meeting, and she did not see that he came a whit nearer the mark; and so with all the other speakers, down to Mr Holker—whom she certainly thought a very droll gentleman, but she could detect no connexion between his stories and Tom Thumb! She heard them all talking about a very great man, who had unfortunately got very deep into debt, and she had come to see a very little man, who was making a mint of money. At length she ventured to whisper to her next neighbour, "When will he be coming?" "He'll be here in a moment," was the reply; and accordingly, before another word could be exchanged, up came Mr James Rewcastle with a plate, to collect subscriptions. The meeting then broke up. "But where is Tom Thumb?" she asked, as they were leaving the room. The folks around her looked at each other and laughed, and some one explained to her that she had got into the wrong shop; so simple Abigail went home, much chagrined, and told her master that Fathew Mathew had got her shilling! —*Gateshead Observer*.

A KIND-HEARTED JURY.—At an inquest held near Hertford, on the body of a woman who accidentally shot herself with a gun, carelessly left on the table by her husband, the jury, to mark their displeasure of the man's neglect, levied upon the gun a deodand of 10s. The husband was unable to raise half that sum, and the coroner was about to

commit him to gaol, when the jury, pitying his distress, raised the sum from their own pockets, and thus paid a fine they themselves had inflicted.

REPEAL OF THE DUTY ON COTTON WOOL.—A meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, very numerously attended, was held on Thursday, to petition government for repeal of the duty on cotton-wool. A long memorial was agreed to. It stated that although the duty (5-16ths of a penny per pound) seemed small, it is really equal to ten per cent. on the prime cost of the material, and very injurious to the trade generally, to the manufacturers, and to the working-people, whose employment and wages both suffer to some extent. In supporting the memorial, Mr R. Gardener declared that if Sir Robert said he must have the amount of revenue derived from this impost and others of the kind, he would reply, "Let us have the property-tax doubled, so that you take off the burdens upon consumable articles."

DREADFUL EFFECT OF FRIGHT.—Some two or three weeks ago, a young woman, whose name we do not give, went to the house of a poor but respectable man, named High, with whose daughter she was on very intimate terms, having on a mask made to resemble an ass's head, and finding her alone, insisted upon dancing with her. The poor creature was so dreadfully frightened, that she fell into violent fits, which continued for some time, when she became a decided lunatic; but the shock which her whole frame had sustained was too violent, and nature gave way. A few days ago she died a sacrifice to the thoughtless folly of her friend, whose own mind must be greatly embittered by the melancholy reflection.—*Suffolk Chronicle.*

A fall of cliff occurred at Dover, early on Tuesday morning, by which a cottage was destroyed, and two children within it were killed.

BLAENAVON.—DREADFUL AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—**PATERNAL AFFECTION.**—On Thursday, the 7th inst., a little boy, the son of a fireman working at one of the Rhymney furnaces, was playing about the rails, when his foot slipped, and, horrible to relate, he fell into the furnace. His father, with more affection than prudence, immediately sprang in after him, in the forlorn hope to save his child, and, strange to say, he was quick enough to catch and throw him out, but too late, however, for the boy must almost instantaneously have died. The father had now exchanged situations with his child, and found the greatest difficulty in extricating himself from his perilous position, which he was obliged to do by catching hold of an iron bar, little less than red hot, and swinging himself out; but as soon as he had done so he was senseless. The poor fellow was carried home, and now lies in a dangerous and uncertain state. The furnace had not long been charged, and consequently was not at its greatest heat, otherwise escape would have been impossible.—*Hereford Times.*

IRELAND.

FEDERALISM.—MR CRAWFORD'S LETTERS.

In our last week's number, we gave the substance of Mr Crawford's preliminary letter to the *Dublin Freeman* on the subject of a local parliament for Ireland. Three more letters, completing the series, have since been published.

In his second letter, Mr Crawford endeavours to show that the demand for a separate legislature is not only just and right in itself, but in accordance with the principles and general practice of the British constitution, as applied to the several portions of the empire where separate governments or separate establishments of any kind are required:—

"I may refer, as proofs of my assertions, to the local legislatures of Canada, Jamaica, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, the Bermudas, Newfoundland, Prince Edward's island, &c. Eastern India is the only important exception—an exception which cannot probably long continue. I am warranted, therefore, in the assertion that local representation is the principle of British rule; and that the connexion established with Ireland by the act of Union was, and is, an exception to the rule, an anomaly which cannot be justified either by the theory or the practice of the British constitution."

As a sample of these separate legislatures, he analyses the powers conferred upon Canada by the act for uniting the two portions of that province—powers conferred by the Canada Constitution act as far back as the year 1790. "My object in quoting this act for the constitution of the local legislature of Canada, is to clear away by practical demonstration the objection of those who say that the power of local and imperial legislatures cannot be defined; they are defined, and acted on, in the various colonial possessions of England on which local legislatures are conferred." Mr Crawford observes in passing:—

I am at present treating this matter as a question of claim on the part of Ireland; at the same time I do not wish to be considered as setting aside the important benefits which I conceive would be derived from the adoption of a pure and perfect federal system by the three portions of the empire; but I cannot conceal from myself that in order to accomplish such a change, great difficulties are to be contended with—we have not only to persuade England to give Ireland a local legislature, but we have also to induce both England and Scotland to change their own constitutions, and to create local bodies for themselves, subject to the supreme control of an imperial legislature. Now, it is evident, that although Ireland may have a right to claim that which she thinks necessary for herself, she has no right to demand that England and Scotland shall make fundamental changes in the constitution of their connexion to accommodate her. Her proposition, then, must be so formed as not of necessity to force any violent change in the constitution of England and Scotland.

In closing this second letter of the series, Mr Crawford states that he puts forth these views individually, not as the organ of any party.

The third letter is devoted to the inquiry as to the basis upon which a legislature could be constructed for Ireland, which would secure to her these two things: 1st, protection for her rights—and 2dly, the management of her own resources—and would, at the same time, avoid any danger to the integrity of the empire by leaving in the hands of an imperial parliament those matters of legislation which imperial interests require. The constitution of Canada is taken as a basis. "I shall suppose, then, that a legislature is constituted for Ireland, consisting of two houses—a House of Lords, which may be considered analogous to the legislative Council of Canada, and a House of Commons, analogous to their House of Assembly."

Then as to the powers with which such a parliament should be invested:—

LAWS.

1st. That this parliament shall be competent (with the royal assent) to make all laws necessary for Ireland, and to impose and apply all necessary taxes, subject to the limitations and regulations hereinafter stated.

2nd. That all bills which may be passed by the local parliament, which make any provisions with regard to religion or religious worship, or pecuniary grants or payments for the purposes of religion, or any bills which relate to —, shall be subjected to the regulations contained in the 42nd section of the Canada act—viz., that before the royal assent be given to any such bills, they shall lie for thirty days on the table of the houses of the imperial parliament, and in case the said houses shall address the sovereign to withhold the royal assent, such assent shall not be given. (Note.—Upon the subject of this exception with regard to religion, I may remark, that before any new political constitution can be established, I conceive that some equitable settlement with regard to the Irish church and its revenues must be effected; such being made, it is only a reasonable concession to the apprehension of many persons well affected to local legislation, to provide that such settlement shall not be disturbed by any act of the local legislature without the approval of the imperial parliament; and I would further add, by any act of the imperial parliament without the approval of the local parliament. It would be a matter for consideration whether any bills, regarding any other laws than those relating to religion, should be made subject to the same rule.)

3rd. That all acts of the imperial legislature which regard the succession to the throne, or the appointment of a regent (if such should be necessary), shall be binding on Ireland, without being referred to the local legislature.

TAXATION.

4th. That the local parliament shall have power to impose and apply, with the assent of the crown, all taxation necessary for the purposes of Ireland, subject to the regulations and limitations hereinafter stated.

5th. That the imperial parliament shall retain a power similar to that provided by the 43rd section of the Canada act—to impose all duties necessary for the purposes of commerce over the United Kingdom.

6th. That the net produce of all duties so imposed shall—in conformity with the proviso contained in the 43rd section of the Canada act—be paid into the Irish exchequer, and placed at the disposal of the local parliament, in same manner as all taxes imposed by the local authority.

7th. That if any bill be passed by the local parliament proposing to alter or repeal, with regard to Ireland, any duty which had been so imposed by the imperial parliament, or to impose any new duty on any article of foreign or colonial produce imported into Ireland, such bill shall be subjected, previous to the royal assent being declared, to the same regulations as provided under the second head with regard to certain laws to be submitted to the consideration of the imperial parliament.

8th. That it be a fundamental law that no duties shall be imposed by either parliaments which would impede the perfect freedom of trade between Great Britain and Ireland.

CONTRIBUTION TO GENERAL EXPENDITURE.

9th. That Ireland shall pay a certain quota to the military and naval establishments, and other expenses of the empire; that this quota shall be a sum fixed for a certain number of years, not to be increased under any circumstances during the time specified, except by a free grant of the parliament of Ireland; that at the termination of the period specified a new arrangement of the quota may be made, if both parliaments consent.

10th. That Ireland shall pay the expenses of all her civil establishments and institutions out of her own revenue.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

11th. That no law made, nor tax imposed, by the local parliament of Ireland shall have operation beyond the limits of Ireland; and that all foreign and colonial legislation, of every description, shall remain under the control and authority of the imperial parliament.

12th. That no law, or act of the imperial parliament, made after the passing of this act, and operating locally in Ireland, shall be binding on Ireland, unless assented to by her local parliament—with the exception of those matters reserved in proposition No. 3, and the power of imposing duties reserved in No. 5.

13th. That all laws and statutes now in force shall be binding on Ireland till altered or repealed, according to the power given by this act.

The following advantages would result from the adoption of the above plan:—

1st. The rights of Ireland would be secured by the power conferred on the local parliament (No. 1) to make laws for Ireland, in connexion with the power withheld from the imperial parliament (No. 2) of making any law for Ireland (with the exception contained in No. 3, regarding the crown and the regent) without the assent of her local parliament. This secures the rights of Ireland from invasion by an imperial parliament, even if Ireland were not represented therein. The exception in No. 2 gives a rejecting power in certain cases to the imperial parliament, but no enacting power.

2nd. With regard to the management of her own resources, there are powers vested in the imperial parliament of imposing duties for commercial purposes (No. 5), yet the general taxing powers are vested in the local parliament by provision No. 4; and it is strictly provided (No. 6) that the produce of all imperial (commercial) duties shall, like all other taxes, be under the control and disposal of the local legislature.

Mr Crawford concludes with a few observations on federalism in connexion with recent events:—

The federal question has been now raised from different quarters, and the supporters of it I think fairly called upon to explain their views. I waited in the hope that some combined movement would be made by those who entertained federal opinions. In that expectation I was disappointed. I felt, however, that my former declarations required me no longer to remain silent; and I trust that my motives will not be misconceived or misrepresented in adopting the course I have taken. I have also been reminded, in a publication I have seen this day, that there was a period when Mr O'Connell and a section of the Irish members combined themselves with a whig majority in measures adverse to the rights of Ireland, and that I condemned that junction. I did condemn and oppose it. I was not then the advocate of whig proceedings—I am not now either the advocate or organ of that party. When they had a majority in the imperial House of Commons I am bound to say, that with regard to certain measures passed by the power of that majority, they disregarded the rights of Ireland; and I consider the junction of Mr O'Connell and some of the Irish members under his influence with that majority on these occasions a most unfortunate stain on the records of Irish proceedings, and has tended to prevent the manifestation of English sympathy against the wrongs inflicted on Ireland by the parliaments and governments of England.

A fourth and concluding letter has, it seems, been published in the *Dublin Freeman*, but has not yet appeared in any English papers. It relates to the federal representation of Ireland in the imperial parliament, and the means of arranging it.

REVIVAL OF ARBITRATION COURTS.—The *Liberator* is about to re-establish, on a more extensive scale than ever, the "arbitration courts." This purpose is announced in a letter, written on the 10th inst., to Dr Gray, whom Mr O'Connell invites to be his lieutenant in carrying out the project, as Dr Gray is not a member of the Repeal association, and the plan "must have no connexion whatever with the association." Dr Gray reverently accepts Mr O'Connell's invitation to join him "in setting the crown lawyers and their prompter at defiance."

MR O'CONNELL'S CHANGES.—Among other letters which fly from Derrynane, just now, to all parts of Ireland, is one addressed to Mr J. B. Roche, of Galway, which shows that O'Connell's last change took about two days in the brewing. To Mr Roche he writes, on the 6th—"The declaration of the federalists is daily expected. I have reason to hope that . . . we shall obtain not only the restoration of a domestic parliament, but something more—that is, a fair share in imperial concerns;" with other expressions indicative of a still surviving "preference for the federative plan." However, before the letter is closed, he says—"I do myself want to go no further than simple repeal;" and, by the 8th, as we have already seen, he had resolved to forget this federalist "interlude."

SUPERSEDING OF MAGISTRATES.—The *Cork Examiner* says that a repeal magistrate has received a catechising circular, which indicates some new anti-repeal movement on the part of government—probably a fresh dismissal of magistrates.

MEETING OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS.—The following very important announcement appears in the *Dublin Evening Post* of Friday:—"The prelates this day concluded their deliberations on the Charitable Bequests act. We understand that a resolution to the following effect was adopted, on the motion of the Primate, the Most Rev. Dr Crolly, seconded by the Right Rev. Dr Egan, Bishop of Kerry:—"The prelates assembled, after mature consideration of the enactments of the new Charitable Bequests act, having taken different views of its operation, it was determined that each prelate should be left to the guidance of his own conscience on this measure." As Dr Egan the seconder of this resolution, had signed the protest against the act, we may infer that the prelates were nearly unanimous on the occasion. As we have already stated, the prelates were unanimous in considering that modifications were required in certain clauses of the act affecting discipline, as regards the authority of each bishop in his own diocese. It is understood that the government have expressed their readiness to amend the act in such manner as to avoid any interference with the discipline of the catholic church; and it is their imperative duty to do so at the earliest possible moment. There can, we think, be little doubt that such alterations as are required will be made."

THE REVISION OF THE DUBLIN JURY LIST.—In the course of the revision before the Recorder on Tuesday, Edward Clarke, Esq., of Stephen's green, claimed exemption from serving, on the ground of his being an attorney. Mr Clements: Were you not objected to on that ground last year?—I was. Mr Clements: And did you not then insist upon being put on?—I did. Mr Clements: You succeeded?—Yes. Mr Clements: You were on O'Connell's jury?—Yes. Mr Clements: Is it to your professional skill the public are indebted for the special pleading on the issue paper?—I cannot say. Mr Clements: Now, sir, may I ask you wherefore it is that you, a retired attorney, seek for exemption now, while under identically similar circumstances last year you pressed and insisted upon being on the panel? Mr Clarke: The fact of it is, I got quite enough of it. The Recorder ruled that, not being an attorney actually practising, his name should remain on the list.

THE LIBERATOR leaves Derrynane abbey for Tralee on Monday, the 18th inst. He will probably sleep at Newcastle, county Limerick, on the 19th, from whence he will make his triumphal entry into Limerick on the 20th. On the 21st he will proceed more than half way toward the metropolis, so as to reach Dublin to dinner on Friday, the 22nd.—*Nation.*

THE O'CONNELL TRIBUTE.—The collection of the O'Connell tribute took place on Sunday, at the various Roman Catholic chapels in Dublin. The following is the official return, so far as at present known:—Metropolitan church, Marlborough street, £536; St Andrew's, £457; St Michael and John, £255; St Catherine's, £140; St Paul's £160; St Michan's, £209; St Nicholas's, £180; St James's, £140; St Audeon's, £88; Rathmines parish, £160; Donnybrook ditto, £72; Booterstown (no return); Kingstown, £140; Rathfarnham (no return); Clontarf (no return); Castlenock (no return); sundries at office, £255. The total will be between £3,000 and £4,000.

AGRARIAN OUTRAGES still continue in Ireland. One M. Guinness has been waylaid on his road home from Thurles, by two men, who knocked him down and beat him with stones, so that he died next day. He had got the better of an employer named Tracy, in a dispute about wages, at the Thurles sessions; and Tracy has been arrested. A man who was beaten and had his skull fractured in a drunken quarrel, some weeks since, died on Saturday week. On the previous day, another man died from a blow on the head with a stone, which a fellow inflicted on the 2nd October.—The remains of Mr Gloster, who was murdered near Limerick, were interred last week. It is stated that when the funeral was proceeding on its road, "the peasantry in the fields turned off from their work of potato-digging to cheer and exult at the savage death of a fellow-creature."—The house of Mr Canwell, a merchant of Limerick, at Killaloe, has been fired into. Mr Canwell had but the moment before left the room into which the shots were fired. He has lately bought an estate in Clare.—Side by side with the intelligence of some instance of fearful retaliation, we find in the Irish papers cases without end, daily repeated, of ejections and "clearances," which mean, literally and truly, extermination; the expulsion of hundreds upon hundreds of families from their homes, to perish from hunger, cold, fever, and the other diseases generated by want.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW EMANCIPATION SOCIETY.—Our readers will see from our advertising columns that this society is to have a public meeting in the City Hall, on Monday evening next, to renew their protest against the free church accepting the contributions of slaveholders—to testify its disapproval of fellowshipping pro-slavery ministers, by admitting them into the free or other pulpits of this country—and to memorialise Christian churches of all denominations against such fellowship.—*Glasgow Post.*

On Friday the election of Lord Rector of Glasgow University took place. There was a strong contest between the adherents of Mr Rutherford, M.P. (whig), and the Earl of Eglinton (tory). The former was victorious, having a majority of all the nations and 92 votes over his competitor.

DEATH OF DR ABERCROMBIE.—The Edinburgh papers of Friday announce the sudden death of Dr Abercrombie, of that city. He had been slightly indisposed for some time, but was able to attend to his professional duties to the last. On Thursday morning he was found by his servant lying dead in his own room. He was carried off by a fit of apoplexy. Dr Abercrombie was eminent in his profession, and was held in the highest respect by his medical brethren. He was a man of refined literary taste, and had a philosophical cast of mind. He is the author of various popular works on moral and intellectual subjects. He was upwards of sixty years of age.

CORN LAWS.—The *Times* of Thursday contains another letter from a pretended Chinese, signed "Yang-fang," in which the writer affects a desire to return to his native country to teach his countrymen true Christianity. Before doing this, he asked a few questions, that he may be the better prepared to answer the objections of the idolatrous followers of Buddhism:—

"Why," they will ask me, "do the Christian good people not live and let live? Why not do as they would be done by, and love their neighbours as themselves? This they preach, but do not practise. Why do they make rice so dear and scarce, and men's blood, bones, and sinews so cheap, that their people faint and die of hunger? Why may not the poor of the outer land change the fruit of their industry for meat, and eat bread by the sweat of their brow? Why are provisions shut out of their reach by the hand of the tax men, while you say the victims of famine linger in every street, covered only in part with the clothes of wretchedness; while the eye of the western land is dimmed by grief, and the pages of the great gazette of the *Times* are sullied every day with tales of death and starvation in that Christian country, that make pale the cheek, appal the heart, wring the bowels of compassion, and fill the eye of the reader with big tears, that he can no longer continue to read? And all this time among us, whom you call idolaters, our Ko-zu, which you call a premium, is given to ships for bringing in plenty of rice. In a word, why do those who know the only true religion of the holy cross make scarcity and dearth, while we inner barbarians desire to make plenty, cheapness, and fatness always to wait at the door of industry? Why should the poor man be forced, against his will, to eat the cold rice of charity, and why should he not have, if his industry can buy them, not only the necessities, but even the luxuries of life? Why, if he can honestly pay for them, should he not even taste salted earth worms, young rats, nice fat little puppies, half-hatched chickens, sharks' fins, birds, and even sea slugs? All he wants is fairly to sell the produce of his labour in the dearest market, and to buy his food in the cheapest, as your great mandarin, the eye of your beloved Queen, has promulgated in his great chop."

Miscellaneous.

THE MODEL PRISON AT PENTONVILLE.—We have read with much interest, in the *Illuminated Magazine* for October, an account of a visit to the Model prison at Pentonville, in the neighbourhood of London, by Luke Roden, M.D. Our author seems to have been deeply impressed with the excellence of the institution, and its tendency to convert the most hardened criminals into useful members of society. He says—

"There is nothing sombre and soul-depressing in the general aspect of the prison. Four vast corridors, stretching out like the sticks of a fan, well lighted and exquisitely clean, present to the eye an image, certainly of perfect security, but at the same time one may also say of comfort; three rows of galleries give access to upwards of five hundred doors, leading to what are called cells, but which are really comfortable rooms, each containing eight hundred cubic feet of space. Spiral staircases of iron run from one range of cells to the other, and although there is an entire absence of ornament, the whole has a light and elegant appearance, and the ventilation is so perfect that the feeling is that of the open air.

"On entering an unoccupied cell, the inmate being at work in a distant part of the prison, I was surprised at the number of its accommodations. A hammock hung up at the side, with hair-mattress, pillow, two sheets, two blankets, and a rug; a wash-hand-stand and basin, fixed; two cocks for the supply of water, of which each prisoner is allowed six gallons daily; a table, stool, pint mug, plate, knife, spoon, soap, towel, and duster; there is also a large carpenter's bench at the side; a gas-light burning till nine o'clock; school books and slate; Bible, prayer-book, hymn-book; one religious book, and one secular. I noticed the *Penny Magazine*, *Saturday Magazine*, and *Chambers's Journal*. The ventilation is entirely artificial, and is most perfect. The air enters over the door through a perforated plate, and passes out on a level with the floor under the window, into a flue connected with a central chimney, where a fire secures a constant current. What I have enumerated is the furniture of every cell, with only the variation of loom, or table for the carpenter's work-bench, according to the kind of trade the prisoner is acquiring—tailor, weaver, mat or rug maker, &c.

"I was next conducted to the kitchen, where everything is cooked by steam, and on a plan of such admirable compactness and convenience that it is worthy of comparison with many of the extraordinary pieces of mechanical ingenuity which are seen in our great manufacturing. Dinner was preparing for between five and six hundred persons, with no more appearance of bustle or confusion, indeed not so much, as in the ordinary kitchen of an inn. The meat and potatoes and bread were weighed separately, placed in separate cans, and arranged in shallow trays, one above another, in a kind of deep cradle, ready for drawing up through the floor to the galleries above. The soup I tasted, and regretted that decorum would not allow me to finish my basinful. Having waited till the arrangement of the dinner was nearly completed, we again ascended the stairs to see the men who had been out in the exercising grounds, or occupied in the different works of the prison, pass to their respective cells for their repast. It was a curious sight, the streams of human beings, all dressed alike, with the vizors of their caps down over their faces, so as to be utterly unrecognisable by strangers, or by each other, marching regularly, steadily, and in perfect silence, with a space of twelve or fourteen feet between each of them, so as to make any communication impossible. Each passed into his cell, and the echoes of the gallery announced the closing of every door in succession.

"While this was going on, up rose slowly through the floor, sliding on the bright upright bars which reached to the ceiling, the immense series of loaded trays; as they stopped at each floor in succession, the attendants took out the cases of trays, and placed them on a sort of waggon, reaching from one gallery to its opposite side, and moving on wheels along the edge of the iron railing, which thus forms a sort of railway. An attendant at each end of this traveling apparatus pushes it on till opposite the doors of two cells, when he, with wonderful rapidity, unlocks a little porthole in the upper part of the door, which falls down outwards, and forms a shelf on which he places the dinner; it is instantly seized by the prisoner, when the attendant pushes up the little shutter, locks it, and passes on to the next. In this manner they proceed with a quiet regularity, activity, and precision, which would seem absolutely impracticable to those who have not seen it in action, and thus upwards of 500 individuals are served with their dinners in separate rooms, perfectly hot, in less than a quarter of an hour. It can be done, and has indeed been accomplished, in twelve minutes and a half. The evolutions of a brigade of soldiers, on a field-day, are not a more admirable exemplification of the power of system and order.

"Let us now consider that the 500 men here collected are in the prime of life—from the age of eighteen to thirty-five; that they are the most desperate, reckless, and abandoned of human beings, and that they have been sentenced to long periods of transportation as a punishment for serious crimes; that they come into the prison generally utterly ignorant, and without even the rudiments of education, diseased in mind and body from the effects of long-continued vice and debauchery, and that they are placed in this correctional prison, not merely as a punishment, but as a means of reformation; to impress them with the value of character, to eradicate bad habits, to implant virtuous feelings, to be taught a mechanical employment, and habits of activity, industry, and self-dependence; and to fit them for useful colonists, the sudden revulsion, the silence, the negation of intercourse with their fellow creatures, the compulsory reflection, and the feeling either of suppressed revenge, or of remorse, which must occupy the minds of men so placed; that the brains of these individuals have been utterly uncultivated in their higher parts, and that the sole development of intellect has been in the animal wisdom called cunning, and rendered subservient to the merest animal appetites and instincts. Let us consider these things, and then say if we might not reasonably expect some instances of suicide, and some of idiocy and insanity. Did they occur in the proportion of one in fifty, it would form no valid objection to the system, if the forty-nine were manifestly bettered by the discipline; for, with intellectual organs so per-

versely educated, it could hardly be expected that even a large proportion should be capable of real mental reform.

"Well! no case of suicide has occurred, although such was confidently expected; and in eighteen months there have been three cases of insanity, two of which had the character of imbecility, and which I cannot but think were aggravated by the imperfect nutriment which was at first allowed. One of these three cases was evidently admitted improperly at first; but if we allow all the three to have been produced by the severe educational discipline of the prison, it amounts to two per annum in five hundred—not even the proportion to which the same individuals would have been liable in a state of freedom, with the habits of intemperance, debauchery, and irregularity, peculiar to their class."

The condition of the prisoners in the colonies will be materially influenced by their conduct while in the Model prison; as each prisoner will be learned a trade, he may acquire sufficient means to enable his family to follow him to Van Diemen's Land, and he may secure a comfortable and respectable position in society; while those who behave ill will be sent to a penal colony, occupied only by convicts, where they will receive no wages, nor will their families be permitted to follow them. Our author describes the manner in which the day is spent (which combines a complete system of religious, scholastic, and mechanical instruction), on which he thus comments:—

"The first thing that strikes one in reading this admirably contrived routine is, the impression that must be instantly made on the mind of every prisoner, that escape is impossible, and that he may as well at once give over the futile contrivance of means of evasion. This conviction once firmly established, half the work is done. All the irritation, all the disappointments at abortive hopes, all the rankling hatred of those who stand in the way of his freedom, is annihilated. He submits to his fate as men submit to earthquakes and inundations, and sets himself to making the best of his position—he sees hope in the distance beckoning him to advance, and punishment close at his elbow to deter him from passing to one side. The absence of fermented fluids, regular exercise, occupation, the consciousness of advance in knowledge, improved health—all these things give him a command of mental processes he knew not that he possessed. He sets himself to

'Comb out the tangled fibres of the brain;'

and he feels himself a new, a renovated being. There is no one to applaud his daring—to be seized with envy at the recital of his exploits—no one to be amused with his ribaldry—no one to sympathise with his sorrow, and to encourage him with the hope of 'better luck next time.' His vanity, his vain glory, his cupidity, his hatred, his pride in a defiance of the power of society—all these are annihilated for want of objects and opportunity, and he is now in the fittest state to receive the only useful conviction, that he will gain more by good conduct than by bad conduct, he becomes susceptible of moral and religious impressions, and, in silence and solitude, he becomes a wiser and a better man; and, unless in the rare cases of cerebral deformity, which absolutely make virtuous conduct impossible, he is a reformed man."

THOMAS CARLYLE'S ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.—There appears in one of those small country papers, to which we recently adverted, the following admirable letter, by Mr Carlyle, author of "Past and Present," "Heroes and Hero Worship," and other well-known publications. "It was addressed," says our authority, "to a young man who had written to Mr Carlyle, desiring his advice as to a proper choice of reading, and it would appear also, as to his conduct in general." It is now, we believe, printed for the first time; and we most earnestly recommend it to the attention of our youthful readers, as containing advice of the most valuable and practical description, and pregnant with truths with which they cannot be too well acquainted:—

"DEAR SIR—Some time ago your letter was delivered to me; I take literally the first free half-hour I have had since to write you a word of answer.

"It would give me true satisfaction could any advice of mine contribute to forward you in an honourable course of self-improvement, but a long experience has taught me that advice can profit but little; that there is good reason why advice is so seldom followed; this reason, namely, that it is so seldom, and can almost never be, rightly given. No man knows the state of another; it is always to some more or less imaginary man that the wisest and most honest adviser is speaking.

"As to the books which you—whom I know so little of—should read, there is hardly anything definite that can be said. For one thing, you may be strenuously advised to keep reading. Any good book, any book that is wiser than yourself, will teach you something—a great many things, directly and indirectly, if your mind be open to learn. This old counsel of Johnson's is very good, and universally applicable—'Read the book you do honestly feel a wish and curiosity to read.' The very wish and curiosity indicates that you then and there are the person likely to get good of it. 'Our wishes are presentiments of our capabilities;' that is a noble saying, of deep encouragement to all true men; applicable to all true men; applicable to all our wishes and efforts in regard to reading as to other things. Among all the objects that look wonderful or beautiful to you, follow with fresh hope the one which looks wonderfullest, beautifullest. You will gradually find, by various trials (which trials see that you make honest, manful ones, not silly, short, fitful ones), what is for you the wonderfullest, beautifullest—what is your true element and province, and be able to profit by that. True desire, the monition of nature, is much to be attended to. But here, also, you are to discriminate carefully between true desire and false. Medical men tell us we should eat what we truly have an appetite for; but what we only falsely have an appetite for we should resolutely avoid. It is very true; and flimsy, desultory readers, who fly from foolish book to foolish book, and get good of none, and mischief of all—are not these as foolish, unhealthy eaters, who mistake their superficial false desire after spiceries and confectionaries for their real appetite, of which even they are not destitute, though it lies far deeper, far deeper, far quieter, after solid, nutritive food? With these illustrations, I will recommend Johnson's advice to you.

"Another thing, and only one other, I will say. All books are properly the record of the history of past men—what thoughts past men had in them—what actions past men did: the summary of all books lies here. It is on this ground that the class of books specifically named history can be safely recommended as the basis of all study of books—the preliminary to all right and full understanding of any thing we can expect to find in books. Past history, and especially the past history of one's own native country, everybody may be advised to begin with that. Let him study that faithfully; innumerable inquiries will branch out from it; he has a broad-beaten highway, from which all the country is more or less visible; there traveling, let him choose where he will dwell.

"Neither let mistakes and wrong directions—of which every man, in his studies and elsewhere, fall into many—discourage you. There is precious instruction to be got by finding that we are wrong. Let a man try faithfully, manfully, to be right, he will grow daily more and more right. It is, at bottom, the condition on which all men have to cultivate themselves. Our very walking is an incessant falling—a falling and catching of ourselves before we come actually to the pavement!—it is emblematic of all things a man does.

"In conclusion, I will remind you that it is not by books alone, or by books chiefly, that a man becomes in all points a man. Study to do faithfully whatsoever thing in your actual situation, there and now, you will find expressly or tacitly laid to your charge; that is your post; stand in it like a true soldier. Silently devour the many chagrins of it, as all human situations have many; and see you aim not to quit it without doing all that it, at least, required of you. A man perfects himself by work much more than by reading. They are a growing kind of men that can wisely combine two things—wisely, valiantly, can do what is laid to their hand in their present sphere, and prepare themselves withal for doing other wider things, if such lie before them.

"With many good wishes and encouragements, I remain, yours, sincerely,
"Chelsea, March 13, 1844. THOMAS CARLYLE."
—Boston (U. S.) Recorder.

A NEGLECT AT THE OPENING OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—Yes—we think—one thing. It may be thought sullen carping in us to suggest a fault. We cannot help it. Even though Laurie deem us cynical, it shall out. The elder sons of commerce! And where, we ask, were the younger ones; they, the brethren doomed, with treble toil, to a starveling patrimony? Why was there not a deputation—a chosen few, just one small table full—from the sons of labour—yea, and from the daughters too? Some score or so of the toilsome hands, without whom England's Royal Exchange would be of no more account than a Temple of the Winds! Surely it could not have marred the glory of the picture, but rather—properly disposed—have blended an harmonious whole, to have had a few—just a few—of those whose sweat is, after all, the only gold of your prince merchant. It would have been pleasant to see this; to mark the touching acknowledgment of plethoric wealth to toiling poverty. It was, doubtless, a goodly sight to the Queen to behold merchants, each the owner of a navy. Would her eye have frowned had she also seen—as a representative of his class—one drudging ship porter, only one, with his equals in labour, at the lowest table! We think such a group would have added finish to the picture; but the committee had, doubtless, better judgment. Yet would such a homely party have had a use; for, like skeletons at an Egyptian revel, it might have mutely preached to merchant princes one common humanity. However, at the opening of the next new Exchange—yes, in the year 2844—all this may, perhaps, be altered.—Punch.

THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.—The atmospheric railway from Kingstown to Dalkey extends about one mile and three quarters; according to my non-chronometer, the distance was performed in somewhat more than two minutes, or at about the rate of 45 miles per hour. This is whirlwind pace. I seemed merely to get into the machine to get out of it, and had very little jaunt for my money (but threepence, however), which reminded me of the poor cookmaid, who complained she had small enjoyment of her bed, as the night passed away before she had well laid herself down. Another advantage over the steam locomotives, all travelers whose nerves are not made of bell-wire, or brains are capable of distraction, will appreciate—the atmospheric carriages glide on with little more noise than Queen Mab's coaches; their sound resembled most the rustle of autumn leaves swept forward by a low wind—very mysterious, and rather awful! None of that continuous harsh bluster and bewildering screech from a dozen valves and vent-holes, before you set off; nor of that eternal puffing, panting, snorting, and fiery evomition—like the efforts of a broken-winded dragon to swallow the ground in his fierceness and rage—with which the common train engines stun, stupify, and derange you. When you proceed, none of the clatter from a tail of carriages as if a colossal rattle-snake were on your track. Besides, you are not sitting near a huge copper bomb-shell ever ready to burst, and a furnace threatening to lick up with its flamy tongues the whole wooden apparatus (human contents included) behind it. You are not smothered and blinded with smoke, grit gravel, and coal dust. These are vast negative advantages of the atmospheric—what others it may possess I forget, or failed to observe. A positive merit is its smooth onward motion. Now comes the grand defect—its unpleasant sideling joggling. This amounts, bytimes, to a lateral "swing-swong," and and, if continued, would become almost as emetical. Whether it exceeds the similar defect on steam railroads, I cannot decide, but believe none are altogether free from it.—Athenæum.

It is reported that a legacy of £6,000 has been bequeathed by a deceased member to the Cambridge Camden society.—Cambridge Advertiser.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

A matronly lady being asked why she did not learn the French language, replied, that one tongue was sufficient for a woman.

TAXATION.—Taxes on the necessities of life are a curse equal to the barrenness of the earth and the inclemency of the heavens.—Adam Smith.

The *Ayr Observer*, a tory paper, has raised the standard of "local parliaments," and invokes Scotchmen to rally round it, if they be worthy descendants of Wallace and of Bruce.

There are now 2243 members of the English bar, of whom 17 were called upwards of 50 years ago, 167 upwards of 40 years, and 308 upwards of 20 years.

The Major-general of the French navy, at Rochefort, has issued an order, forbidding the officers of the navy from wearing moustachios and long beards.

A London furrier, advertising his commodities, informs those ladies "who wish to have a really genuine article," that he will be happy to make them muffs, boas, &c., of "THEIR OWN SKINS!" In another version he says, "Ladies wishing to have a really genuine article can select their own skins."

AURORA BOREALIS AND FALLING STARS.—About the middle of this month the earth will have arrived at the particular point in her orbit when the above phenomena are periodically more brilliant and numerous than in other portions of the year. On Sunday, the 24th instant, there will be a total and visible eclipse of the moon, should the weather prove favourable.

One of the French journals of the week states, that a distinguished statuary and caricaturist is about to make a cast, representing O'Connell holding a torch in his right hand, and in his left a pail of cold water.

MR ROWLAND HILL.—The *Economist* states that this gentleman gave up a permanent appointment of £500 a year, at the request of government, to work his scheme of penny postage. [Most disgraceful conduct!]

A letter from Mayence, Nov. 1, states that a Faraday's electro-magnetic telegraph has been applied to the railroad of Mount Taurus, running between Mentz and Frankfort-on-the-Maine, a distance of sixteen French leagues. News can be transmitted by means of it from one town to another in less than a minute.

It is said that nitrate of soda has been discovered in large quantities on the coast of Africa, and that samples have been received in Liverpool, equal in quality to that brought from South America. It is expected that this article, like guano, will give employment to a considerable amount of shipping. It is said to be found in beds on the surface of the ground, fifteen inches in thickness.

EARLY RISING.—There is a freshness and a purity in early morning, which, to the physical and moral state of man, is vigour and delight. It is seldom that the sensualist, the idle, or the vain, taste its ethereal joys. A mystical spirit lurks in the perfumed breath of awakened creation, which is, undoubtedly, gifted with supernatural power. Those who would live long and see good days, must habitually become early risers. The loss of the morning hour is never retrieved.

THE LATE RAINS.—By putting our umbrella into the fountains at Trafalgar square, we have ascertained that the quantity of rain fallen last week is just one cubic ferule. This, if poured into buckets, will make twenty-five pails, seven cups, and three saucers. This quantity has been drawn out, and pumped into the Artesian well, so as to form a sinking fund for the fountains when they can no longer play in their old age.—Punch.

THE SHIRT TREE OF AMERICA.—In the forest of Oronook there is a tree which often attains the height of fifty feet. The natives make shirts of the bark of this tree, which requires only to be stripped off, and to be deprived of its red and fibrous parts. The shirt is thus formed without seam. The head is thrust through one end, and lateral holes are cut to admit the arms. Natives wear these shirts in rainy seasons, which, according to Humboldt, are equal to any of our Mackintoshes for keeping out the wet.

SHAKSPERE.—A curious and interesting discovery has recently been made, which will probably throw considerable light on the text of one of the most popular plays of our great dramatist. A contemporary manuscript of Henry IV. has been found in the archives of a family of title in the east of England, and it has been most liberally placed in the hands of Mr Halliwell for the purpose of publication. We understand that this unique relic, which contains numerous important variations from the play as we now have it, will be shortly printed by Mr Halliwell, under the auspices of the Shakspeare Society.

MYSTERIOUS.—"Now, Jack," said the printer of a country newspaper, in giving directions to his apprentice, "put the Irish Attorney-general and the state prosecutions into one galley, and lock them up; let the two members for Liverpool have larger heads; distribute the army in Ireland; take up a line and finish Ferrand and the Anti-corn-law League; make the Prince of Wales to run on with the Dowager Lady Lytton. Move the Melton Mowbray hunt out of the chase; get your stick and conclude the horrid murder that Tom began last night; after which come in to dinner, and see that all the pie is cleared up."

EPICURISM ON THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE CITY.

Sure the measure is strange

That all commerce so stops,

And to open a 'Change

Makes us shut up our shops!

—Hood's Magazine.

Literature.

The Sacraments: an Inquiry into the Symbolic Institutions of the Christian Religion usually called the Sacraments. By ROBERT HALLEY, D.D. Part I. Baptism. (Congregational Lecture.) Jackson and Walford, 1844. pp. 620.

As a large portion of this volume relates to a controversy in which we have no inclination whatever to engage, our notice of it must partake more of the *quid est* than of the *quid oportet*, and state opinions rather than debate them. We confess ourselves shy of controversial theology, and our organ of combativeness has possibly enough gratification already without inclining us to measure swords either for or against our learned theologians. Dr Halley here undertakes a new campaign in the paedobaptist controversy; and, considering how often the trenches have been open before, his batteries commence with a very vigorous firing. Though no partizans in the discussion, we shall feel much interest in watching or recording its progress. We are certainly not indifferent to the subject of the controversy. All truth belongs to God; and the smallest truth, as well as the largest, bears the stamp of his Imperial Effigy. But we fear it is with this question as it sometimes is with antiquarian ones—the day has, for the present, gone by, in which men's eyes could see the thing as it is—and the church, perplexed in the candlelight of its imperfect religion, awaits a clearer day.

The first lecture in this volume is thus entitled:—"On the term 'Sacrament,' and the several institutions to which it has been appropriated."

Dr Halley states himself to have been much perplexed in fixing upon a term which will exclusively define baptism and the Lord's supper. After noticing respectively the use of the term "Sacraments" as employed by ecclesiastical antiquity—the Romish church—the Tridentine catechism—the catechism of Heidelberg—the church of Scotland—the church of England, Burnet, Ridgeley, Watson, and others he adds—

"At present I notice these views merely to observe that I cannot admit the proper definition of a sacrament to be a federal rite, or in that sense a seal of the covenant. Notwithstanding the weight of protestant and even of nonconformist authority against me, my objection to the primary doctrine implied in these definitions, that to those who worthily receive them the sacraments are seals, or assurances, of their personal interest in the covenant of grace, will be hereafter plainly stated for the consideration of my hearers."—p. 5.

We cannot but rejoice that Dr Halley keeps as far from the *opus operatum* as possible. The remainder of the lecture is devoted to a consideration of the "Sacraments" of the Romish church.

Dr Halley defends his views at large in the second lecture, which, after vindicating the perpetuity of the sacraments, as against the Friends, exhibits his views as in opposition to the church of Rome, the church of England, the puritans of past days, and the presbyterians (and, we may add, many independents too) of the present times.

In the next lecture—On Jewish Baptism—Dr Halley strongly contends that, so far from baptism having been introduced by John the forerunner, it had been previously familiar to those whom he addressed. The question is elaborately and learnedly discussed.

Lecture IV.—On John's Baptism—places the writer in antagonism to the sentiments advocated by the late Mr Hall. It may occur to many that Dr Halley has been driven into the opinion rather by stress of weather than by choice. The following quotation from this lecture will afford a specimen of the forcible style in which Dr Halley writes, although some of our readers may find its context the most satisfactory part of the volume:—

"Here, then, for the present we take up our position, on ground fortified by antiquity, which our opponents will not dispute, that previously to the resurrection of Christ, there was no regeneration, no spiritual grace, either invariably or occasionally conveyed by any sacrament or ceremonial of any kind whatsoever. According to scripture, on which we rely—according to ecclesiastical antiquity, on which our opponents depend—according to catholic witnesses, orthodox at Oxford and Rome, from Palestine, Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Africa Proper, Gaul, North and South Italy, catechists, bishops, and holy martyrs, without any contradictory voice, circumcision was a mere sign or seal, never accompanied with regeneration. Nor is any other ceremony ever mentioned as regenerating. But were no persons then regenerated? Or, if they were, by what channel was the grace conveyed? or had the Jews nearer access to God without a ceremony? Did they receive communications of grace immediately and directly from him? If so, Christianity has become more ceremonial in its operations, more ritual in its character, than was Judaism—it does through a sacrament that which Judaism was able to do without one. The embroidered veil of ancient hieroglyphics which concealed the propitiation has been rent in twain, that in its place might be suspended another of closer texture and more opaque colouring, until the priest, clothed in apostolic power, raise it with due formality to admit the initiated. Clement of Alexandria, in his fervid commendations of baptism, calls it the immortal eye water, which enables the eye to look upon the immortal light; but Judaism, it would seem, with a stronger visual power, without the aid of the collyrium, could look undazzled on the surpassing glory. Christianity directs her new-born babes to behold the reflected image, the softened splendour, of the Sun of Righteousness in the consecrated waters of the baptismal

font; but Judaism taught her children to look upwards to the regenerating luminary, as in its strength and brightness it shone directly from heaven upon their hearts. Or is regeneration a blessing which no Jew, no disciple of John, no believer in Jesus before the pentecost, no patriarch, no prophet enjoyed? Is it more than the righteousness of faith which Abraham attained—more than the divine communion of Moses, the rapturous devotion of the psalmist, the evangelical spirit of Isaiah, the unblemished integrity of Daniel, the incorruptible fidelity of John, or the sanctity of the early martyrs, of whom the world was not worthy, could ever attain? These men were surely born of the Spirit; although not baptised, they were surely regenerated. If they, of whom the world was not worthy, through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, died in triumph, and entered the heavenly country, of what moral disposition, what inward grace of the Spirit, were they destitute? If they were regenerated without baptism, why may not we be affected in the same manner by the power of the same truth? Or, if they entered heaven without regeneration, what is the worth of the grace, which, to the unbaptised of the old economy, was not a qualification for their entrance into glory? We are told that through baptism is conferred the remission of sins. Were not their sins forgiven them? We are told that through the same sacrament is imparted the Holy Spirit—had not the psalmist, who, in his penitence, prayed, 'Take not thy Holy Spirit from me,' received that gift, although he was unbaptised?—pp. 177–179.

"Baptismal Regeneration" occupies the fifth lecture—a dogma which, as it is seldom set up by even an attempt at argument, is scarcely worth the trouble of arguing down. In referring to the opinions of the fathers, Dr Halley thinks that, down to the time of Irenæus, though there are some traces of this doctrine being held in a mitigated sense, there is no proof of its having assumed its subsequent enormity of form. When we arrive at "Tertullian, Clement of Alexandria, Origen, and other writers of the beginning of the third century," "we are compelled to surrender the argument." "Baptismal regeneration—sacramental efficacy in some form becomes the doctrine of the Christian church from the close of the second century." It had not yet, however, assumed a very definite shape; and "we are embarked," says the author, "in a controversy of which the ancients knew nothing whatsoever." We shall extract a happy specimen of the *argumentum ad hominem*:

"But whatever may be the benefits of baptism as they are taught by the fathers, we have a right to inquire of the tractarians, and indeed of all churchmen who maintain regeneration in baptism on the ground of catholic antiquity—how they know that they inherit the ancient blessings, seeing that they administer the sacred rite after a mode so exceedingly different? Either the holy fathers, 'wiser and better than any who live in these degenerate days,' added many superfluous and superstitious ceremonies, to which, however, they attributed great importance, or the modern baptism of the church is a maimed and defective rite, destitute of many indispensable properties. Of catholic theology—prostrate with unqualified submission before the shades of departed saints, and never venturing to whisper a doubt at the sight of a mitre, appearing greater than life in the dim haze of antiquity, especially if stained with the blood of martyrdom—we have a right to ask, if church customs be of authority, and ancient traditions be valid, and venerable bishops be the best judges, and the universal voice of the uncorrupted church (before its catholicity was rent by schisms) be infallible, where now are the various orders of the docile catechumens, and the learned catechists, carefully preparing, in their prescribed courses, for the regeneration of the next festival? Where the studied reserve respecting the mysteries of the baptism, which the initiated might on no account disclose, and on which the eyes of the profane were not permitted to gaze? Where the powerful exorcism, by breathing upon the candidate, and expelling from him the demon, who, if by misfortune he were baptised with the catechumen, would pollute and desecrate the thrice hallowed water? And where the consecration of the element by pouring on it the holy chrism in the form of the cross, and driving from the font the unclean spirits, who love to dwell in water, where they lave and cool their parched limbs? And where the courageous denunciation of the devil, with the face turned boldly towards the west, and the hand raised in resolute defiance? And where the anointings before and after baptism, with the sacred oil itself, by consecration of the bishop, having mystically received the Holy Spirit? And where the most expressive emblem of putting off the old man by putting off the apparel, that the candidates, being naked as at their nativity, might be born again as babes in Christ? And where the white robes, the garments of salvation, emblem of the new and glorious nature? And where the trine immersion, great mystery of mysteries, as it signified the three witnesses of the Spirit, the water, and the blood, and the three days of Christ's burial, and the three persons of the holy and undivided trinity?"—"If the ancient rites of baptism were unmeaning and unauthorised appendages, what becomes of the incontrovertible authority of those who practised them? If they were duly authorised customs of the church (and they have all the value which tradition or antiquity can confer), how is the modern church to be assured that in the neglect of these ancient rites her naked baptism has all the validity and virtue of the original and complete sacrament? But why not stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ has made his people free? Why allow the tyranny of the profane in the house of the Lord? Why not boldly assert, by deeds as well as words, by glorious actions, rather than by stifled complaints, the right of the church to rule in her own sanctuary? Why profanely surrender the holy mysteries of the baptism, the honours of the cathedral, the privileges of the clergy, the rights of the church, and the sceptre of Christ, in the hand of his bishop, for a mess of pottage—the miserable secularities, the revenues and baronies, the *pauis et ciencies* of the civil government of the realm? Above all, why make a great schism in the unity of the catholic church, which has no communion with the rest of Christendom, no provincial assembly worthy of the name, no convocation (but a shade) for the regulation of its own business, or the assertion of its doctrine and discipline in the

rights of its clergy, the liberties of its people, the solemnities of its worship, and the full administration of its sacraments? Who would have thought that to the eyes of ecclesiastics the ancient light was so refrangible as to suffer these extraordinary angles of deflexion on descending into the denser medium of these dark and degenerate times?"

Lecture VI. is devoted to the *mode*, and Lecture VII. to the *subjects*, of Christian baptism. The author has mustered all his force in reply to Dr Carson, whom he has evidently regarded as no contemptible opponent. Whilst the lectures were prepared for the press that learned man was yet living. In an advertisement prefixed to this volume, Dr Halley very kindly and gracefully refers to his lamented removal, employing terms which do him much honour.

So large a volume as this, embracing so many topics, and running entirely parallel with no current system, may be expected to produce some considerable sensation in the controversial department of dissenting theology. What modern Blue Beard may be about to appear in the arena, we know not—but there can be only one answer to the question, "Sister Ann, sister Ann, do you see the dust rising?" Dr Halley has need to be a man of leisure, of courage, of patience—of every good quality, in short, under heaven—to meet the coming storm. On one side only will he be probably unmolested. Like a blustering bully, which calls all manner of names, but will by no means fight for his cause, Tractarianism, "with horns like a lamb, though it speaks like a dragon," will eschew all conflict and call itself invulnerable. If it were not that we believe the error to be making more progress in certain quarters, than is generally suspected, we could well afford to imitate its own policy, and let a system of such groundless assumptions—patched traditions and ineffable absurdities—fall, as it assuredly will, by its own weight. As it is, we regard much of this volume as singularly apposite.

We think no reader of any candour will be slow in admitting that this whole work gives evidence of great ability, or that it is the production of a well-informed, hard-headed, and vigorous writer. His design, however, is yet imperfect, and the Lord's Supper awaits a distinct volume.

Methodist Quarterly Review, for July, 1844. Edited by GEORGE PECK, D.D., New York. London: Wiley and Putnam. pp. 484.

This most respectable periodical has greatly interested us, and shows America, in religious literature, to be greatly in advance of Great Britain.

The Letting of Church Seats Unscriptural, and at Variance with the Voluntary Principle. By an Elder of the United Secession. Dundee: W. Dickson. Edinburgh: Oliphant. 1844. pp. 30.

We hope this pamphlet will be well read. We imagine it will be less easy to answer it.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. *Haswell Colliery Explosion.* Report of Coroner's Inquest.
2. *Congregationalism Preventive of Spiritual Despotism.* By W. E. SADLER.
3. *Letter-opening at the Post Office.*
4. *Dialogue on Baptism.* By D. GRIFFITH.
5. *Report of the New Asylum for Infant Orphans.*

Religious Intelligence.

GLASGOW AFRICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—On Monday evening, the 11th inst., a general special meeting of this society was held in John street chapel, for the purpose of hearing from Mr R. Niven, one of their missionaries, who has laboured in Caffraria for nearly ten years, an account of the state of the missionary cause in that interesting field of labour. The chair was taken by Dr Heugh; and the large place of worship was crowded with a highly respectable audience. After addresses from Mr McGill, Dr Struthers, and Dr King, Mr Niven proceeded to address the audience:—

He described the gradual advancement of the Caffres from a position one thousand miles in the interior, to the country which those of them among whom he had been labouring now occupied, and entered into a variety of statements connected with the great Caffre war, from which the missionary cause had for a time sustained so much injury. He then gave a highly interesting account of the several missionary stations, and the means which were adopted for Christianising the inhabitants, and pointed out the civilising effects already produced, through the exertions of the missionaries. Comfortable houses were now built in place of miserable huts, ploughs were in operation, water-runs dug to irrigate and fertilise the fields, wheat was grown, and a trade to the amount of twenty thousand pounds annually, in a variety of articles of native produce, carried on with the colonists. The idea of civilising barbarous races through the medium of the gospel had been ridiculed by the abettors of a false philosophy. They said, first civilise, and then people will be prepared to receive the doctrines of Christianity; but the missionaries of the cross had found that the true and effectual mode was to affect the heart, elevate the man, and then a desire for the comforts of the body followed. A converted Caffre, who was seen going into the wood with his axe, was asked by Mr Niven what he was about to do; when he replied, "Formerly, what is good enough for the dogs was good enough for me; but now, since I have learned the truths of Christ, and know what I am destined to, I require a house where I can stand erect as a man." Mr Niven then proceeded to describe the natural characteristics of the Caffre race, showing that they were exemplary for their hospitality, fidelity, perseverance, and kindness to those in whom they took an interest—indeed, he could not describe them better than as African

Scotsmen. On the other hand, they were characterised by the lowest and most degrading vices—their knowledge of the principles of right and wrong were mournfully darkened—their superstitions were of the most deplorable character—and their cruelties horrible in the extreme. After an eloquent enforcement of the duty which lay upon Christians to work out the evangelisation of this benighted and barbarous race, Mr Niven went on to explain how inadequately the missionaries could teach the natives those useful arts on which so much of the comfort of civilised life depends, and stated that the presence of a person who was "a wholewright and half a blacksmith" would be of essential advantage to the cause. Such a person, he thought, might easily be obtained by the exercise of a little liberality on the part of the friends of the mission. They also required a teacher; and he thought that a very little exertion might put them in possession of two or three wheeled caravans, or carriages, which he would term "ships of the desert." A ship called the "John Williams," to be employed in the missionary cause, had been purchased by the contributions of children; and he thought, by a similar effort, ships for the desert might be procured also. The possession of these would enable the missionaries to go from place to place in the discharge of their duties, with more comfort than hitherto, and they would thus be enabled to perform their work more efficiently than ever. On these and other topics, Mr Niven addressed the meeting at considerable length, and was listened to with deep attention.

At the conclusion, Mr Niven introduced to the audience a female Caffrarian convert, who was neatly dressed in English costume; and, at his request, she stood up and repeated to the audience a hymn in the Caffre language. The female received from the audience a warm and cordial reception.

MONMOUTHSHIRE WELSH ASSOCIATION.—The Quarterly Welsh Association of Monmouthshire, in connexion with the Congregational Union of England and Wales, was held at Sirhowy Ironworks, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 5th and 6th. The business of the association was transacted in the conferences, held at two o'clock on the first day, and at eight o'clock on the second day; Mr R. Jones, of Sirhowy, in the chair. The public services were at six o'clock the first evening, and at ten, two, and six, the following day. Sermons were delivered by Messrs W. Edwards, of Aberdau; W. Davies, of Blackwood; J. Mathews, of Newport; E. Rowlands, of Pontypool (on a given subject); E. Griffiths, of Merthyr (in English); Mr Ellis, Mynyddyslwyn; B. James, of Abersychan; H. R. Powell, of Hanover; T. Griffiths, of Blaenafon; D. Stephenson, of Nantyglo; and Mr H. Jones, of Tredegar, concluded with an address to the congregation and prayer.

BAKEWELL INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.—This neat place of worship was opened on Tuesday, the 22nd October, 1844. Two sermons were preached by Mr Stowell, president of the independent college, Manchester, and on Sabbath, the 27th, by Dr Vaughan, president of the independent college, Manchester. The collections amounted together to £59 13s. 4d.

WHITFIELD CHAPEL, WILSON STREET, DRURY LANE.—The third anniversary of the opening of this place of worship was observed on Lord's-day, Nov. 10, and following evening; on which occasion, four sermons were preached: on Lord's-day morning, by Mr C. Brake, minister of the chapel; in the afternoon, by Mr J. Adey, of Horselydown; in the evening, by Mr J. Burnet, of Camberwell; and on the following evening, by Mr J. Sherman, of Surrey chapel. Although the weather was unpropitious, the whole of the services were well attended, and the collections amounted to upwards of £46. A heavy debt still remains on this newly-erected sanctuary.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 12, the wife of Mr R. BREWER, minister of the gospel, of Brighton, of a daughter.

Nov. 13, Mrs THOMAS WALKER, Tooley street, Southwark, of a daughter.

The wife of WILLIAM FAULKNER, a farmer, in the townland of Drung, parish of Moville, of twins—a son and a daughter. The former was born on the 1st of Oct., and the latter on the 2nd inst., making between them a difference of thirty-three days, during which time, from the 4th ult. until the morning of the 2nd inst., she had good health, and attended to the general housewifery. The mother and children are doing well.—*Londonderry Journal*.

Nov. 13, the lady of W. B. WEARING, Esq., of Swindon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 9, at the Abbey chapel, Romsey, by the pastor, Mr J. Reynolds, Mr W. NOYCE, of Southampton, to ANN DALY, of Romsey.

Nov. 9, at Lady Huntingdon's chapel, Peck lane, Birmingham, by Mr John Jones, Mr WILLIAM JEFF, of that town, to Miss MARY ANN CLARKE, of Alcester.

Nov. 11, at Salem chapel, Cheltenham, by Mr William Garret Lewis, minister, Mr HENRY CULL, baker, to ELIZA, daughter of Mr William TURNER, hatter, of that town.

Nov. 12, at the independent chapel, Yardley Hastings, by Mr W. Todman, Mr HENRIK WOODING, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr John JOHNSON, of the above place.

Nov. 13, at the independent chapel, Doncaster, by G. B. Johnson, minister, Mr JOSEPH GARDOM, to Miss MARY MARSHALL, both of Balby.

Nov. 13, at the independent chapel, Great Torrington, Devon, by Mr James Buckpitt, minister, Mr ROBERT EASTMAN, plumber and glazier, of Great Torrington, to Miss MARY ESSERY, of the same place.

Nov. 13, at Argyle chapel, Bath, by the pastor, Mr William Jay, Mr W. BOLT, of Old Bond street, to ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Mr John SCAMMELL, Kensington nursery, in that city.

Nov. 14, at Bethesda chapel, Ashton Keynes, North Wilts, by Mr J. Jones, Mr J. NOAD WILLIAMS, to Mrs ADAMS, both of the town of Cricklade.

Nov. 14, at South Parade chapel, Leeds, by Mr Tunnicliffe, Mr THOMAS MARTIN TAYLOR, to HANNAH THOMASIN, youngest daughter of the late Mr RYCKOFF, merchant, all of Leeds.

Nov. 16, at the baptist chapel, Silver street, Kensington, by Mr Francis Wills, minister, Mr WILLIAM DAY to Mrs MARY ANN CHANDLER, both of Kensington.

Nov. 18, at Union chapel, Aldbro', by Mr Mathews, minister of the place, Mr WM BUTTON to SOPHIA DURRANT, and Mr JOHN BRAME to SUSAN PHILPOT.

DEATHS.

Nov. 4, in the 18th year of her age, Mrs ELIZABETH WIGHAM, Spring gardens, Doncaster, formerly of Thaxted, in Essex, a member of the society of Friends.

Nov. 9, in Ormond row, Richmond, Surrey, at the advanced age of 74, Mrs Holland, well known from her many moral and instructive writings.

At Turin, the Countess de SONNAZ, consort of the Grand Chamberlain of the King of Sardinia. The countess, while engaged in searching for some article in a cabinet in her boudoir, by an unfortunate accident shook the piece of furniture, which overbalanced, fell on the countess, and crushed her to death.

Nov. 13, in Grosvenor street, the Right Hon. Lord SAYE and SELE, aged 75.

Nov. 12, after severe suffering, brought on by a stroke of paralysis some months previous, SARAH MATILDA, third daughter of Mr J. JACOB, minister, Great Waking, Essex, aged 8 years.

Nov. 12, at his residence, Walworth, Mr JAMES WHARTON, news-vendor, aged 65. He had been for many years a useful teacher and superintendent of the Sunday school, Lion street, Walworth.

Nov. 14, in her 76th year, Mrs ALLNUTT, wife of Mr Allnutt, sen., Henton, Oxfordshire.

A man named PIERCE WYNN, contiguous to Ballyduff, Kerry, died last week at the advanced age of 110.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

Nov. 8, after an illness of but ten days, Mr JOHN TOWERS EVISON, minister of the congregational church, Swanland, Yorkshire, last surviving son of Mrs Evison, Clapton, aged 47 years.

Trade and Commerce.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, November 16.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 Wm IV., cap. 85:—

Bridgetown chapel, Bridgetown, Devonshire.
Zion Primitive Methodist chapel, Blackburn, Lancashire.
English Presbyterian chapel, Horton, Yorkshire.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

HOLT, JOHN, Mirfield, Yorkshire, bookkeeper, Nov. 7.
SHERWOOD, THOMAS, Tilehurst, Berkshire, brick maker, Nov. 11.

BANKRUPTS.

ARGENT, ISAAC, 15, Fleet street, City, victualer, Nov. 23, Dec. 17: solicitor, Mr G. F. Cooke, 30, King street, Cheapside.

BARRY, ROBERT, Worthing, Sussex, lodging-house keeper, Nov. 20, Dec. 17: solicitors, Messrs Hillier and Co., Gray's inn, London, and Messrs Tribe and Son, Worthing.

BARWICK, JAMES FREDERICK, Old street, St Luke's, wheelwright, Nov. 22, Jan. 7: solicitors, Messrs B. and J. Lawrence, Old Fish street.

BOULTER, THOMAS, Cromer, Norfolk, innkeeper, Dec. 2, 24: solicitors, Messrs Brooksbank and Farn, Gray's inn, and Mr Staff, Norwich.

BOURNE, JOHN GEORGE, Battersea, Surrey, builder, Nov. 22, Dec. 18: solicitors, Messrs Pain and Hatherly, Great Marlborough street, London.

COLLISON, WILLIAM, East Butterwick, Lincolnshire, shipwright, Nov. 28, Dec. 17: solicitors, Mr Howlett, Kirtou-in-Lindsey, and Messrs Payne and Co., Leeds.

COLVILLE, HUGH, and COLVILLE, JOHN, Liverpool, merchants, Nov. 28, Dec. 27: solicitors, Messrs Vincent and Sherwood, Temple, London, and Messrs Little and Bardswell, Liverpool.

COTTELL, EDWIN, Redditch, Worcestershire, linen draper, Nov. 30, Dec. 24: solicitors, Mr Alfred Jones, Sise lane, London, and Mr James Mottreham, Birmingham.

DAVIDSON, GORDON FORBES, late of Singapore and Hong Kong, but now of John street, Adelphi, merchant, Nov. 29, Jan. 7: solicitors, Messrs Olverson and Co., Old Jewry.

DORR, WILLIAM LUKE, Egham, Surrey, innkeeper, Nov. 22, Jan. 4: solicitors, Messrs Olverson and Co., Frederick's place, Old Jewry, London.

DOWDING, THOMAS, Chippenham, Wiltshire, brewer, Nov. 20, Dec. 27: solicitor, Mr Leman, Bristol.

HIGGINS, WILLIAM, and HIGGINS, THOMAS, Old Bond street, hosiery, Nov. 27, Dec. 24: solicitors, Messrs Thomas and Co., Cloak lane.

JONES, WILLIAM, Usk, Monmouthshire, linen draper, Nov. 29, Dec. 27: solicitors, Messrs H. W. and W. C. Sole, Aldermanbury, and Mr J. K. Haberfield, Bristol.

NORWOOD, WILLIAM, Kettering, Northamptonshire, grocer, Nov. 29, Jan. 10.

PARRY, CHARLES, Cleaver street, Kennington road, Surrey, furniture broker, Nov. 29, Dec. 24: solicitor, Mr Rosser, Dyers buildings, Holborn.

SEDMAN, JOHN, 18, Queen street, Cheapside, colour merchant, Dec. 2, 24: solicitors, Messrs Capes and Stuart, Raymond buildings, Gray's inn.

SOUT, CALEB, 120, Long alley, Moorfields, grocer, Dec. 2, 24: solicitors, Mr Thomas D. Taylor, North buildings, Finsbury circus.

WATSON, JAMES, Carlisle, grocer, Nov. 25, Dec. 19: solicitors, Mr George Gill Mounsey, Carlisle, and Mr George Mounsey Gray, 9, Staple inn, London.

DIVIDENDS.

H. Pearson, York, attorney-at-law; second and final div. of 3s. 2d., any day—T. O. Hazard and H. Bingham, Sheffield, merchants; first and second div. of 3s. 4d., any day—E. Weatherby, J. H. Ford, W. L. Hilton, R. Addison, and R. Gibson, Holywell, Flintshire, bankers; first and final div. of 20s., any Wednesday—T. Miller, Liverpool, hosiery; second div. of 3s. 6d., any Wednesday—J. Darcy and R. Dierden, Sutton, Lancashire, alkali manufacturers; second div. of 2d., any Thursday—G. Sadler, Cheltenham, linen draper; a div. of 1s. 8d., any Wednesday—T. Rawlings, Cheltenham, auctioneer; first div. of 2s. 6d., any Wednesday.

Tuesday, Nov. 19th, 1844.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 Wm IV., cap. 85:—

Jireh chapel, Bird's Isle, Kent.
The independent chapel, Ambleside, Westmoreland.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

HALL, JOHN, and VINCENT, SAMUEL, St Mary axe, City, wholesale tea dealers.

BANKRUPTS.

BONES, CHRISTOPHER, Bath, shoemaker, December 3 and 31: solicitors, Messrs J. R. and W. R. Mogg, Chelwell.]

BROADBENT, JOSEPH, Kexby, Lincolnshire, wheelwright, December 3 and 21: solicitors, Mr John Rogerson, Lincoln's inn fields, London; Mr J. Howlett, Kirtou-in-Lindsey; and Messrs Payne and Co., Leeds.

CASH, CHARLES, Whitechapel road, ironmonger, December 2 and 31: solicitors, Messrs Capes and Stuart, 1, Field court, Gray's-inn; and Mr W. Clark, Wolverhampton.

COOPER, THOMAS, 33, Aldgate High street, City, coffee-house keeper, and of 33, Leadenhall street, clerk, November 26, December 18: solicitor, Mr John Sprigg, Upper North place, Gray's-inn road.

CRAYEN, JOSEPH, and HARDMAN, JOHN, Thornes, Yorkshire, dyers, December 3, 12: solicitors, Messrs Sudlow and Co., Chancery lane, London; and Mr W. R. Bakewell, Wakefield.

CRAYEN, JOSEPH, HARDMAN, JOHN, and CRAYEN, GEORGE, jun., Holme, Yorkshire, dyers, November 29, December 19: solicitors, Messrs Gregory and Co., Bedford row, London; and Messrs Taylor and Westmorland, Wakefield.

HARVEY, SAMUEL, East Mersea, Essex, cattle dealer, November 27, January 14: solicitor, Mr R. Marriott, 7, New inn, and Colchester.

HARVEY, CATHERINE SARAH, 5, George street, Hanover square, dressmaker, December 3, 24: solicitors, Messrs Clipperton and Impey, Bedford row.

LAWRENCE, JOSEPH, Northampton, tobacconist, Dec. 3, 24: solicitors, Messrs Dods and Linklaters, Leadenhall street.

MANN, THOMAS, Leicester, paperhanger, Nov. 27, Dec. 23: solicitors, Mr Hodgson, Birmingham, and Messrs Vincent and Sherwood, Temple, London.

OSBORNE, BENJAMIN, Sheffield, table knife manufacturer, Nov. 29, Dec. 21: solicitors, Mr Ryalls, Sheffield, Mr Blackburn, Leeds, and Mr Moss, 4, Cloak lane, London.

PALMER, ROBERT BALL, Bath, watchmaker, Dec. 3 and 31: solicitors, Mr William Silverthorne, Bath; and Mr Kirk Symond's inn, London.

ROCHESTER, ROBERT, Hartlepool, Durham, butcher, Nov. 28, Dec. 3: solicitors, Messrs Wilson and Turnbull, Hartlepool; and Messrs Meggison and Co., London.

SEDMAN, JOHN, 18, Queen street, Cheapside, colour merchant, Dec. 2, 24: solicitor, Mr T. Loughborough, 23, Austin friars,

SHARPLES, JOHN, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, December 2, 30: solicitors, Mr Michael Bentley, 1, Brick court, Temple, London, and Messrs Robinson and Hulton, Blackburn.

SUGDEN, JOHN, Leeds, machine maker, November 29, December 20: solicitors, Messrs Milton and Neale, 23, Southampton buildings, London, and Messrs Dunning and Stawman, Leeds.

WATSON, SARAH TAYLOR, and BYERS, WILLIAM, Skinner street, woolen warehousemen, November 29, January 9: solicitors, Messrs Dods and Linklaters, Leadenhall street.

DIVIDENDS.

Henry Hilton, of Over Darwen, Lancashire, bleacher, first div. (under the joint estate of Henry Hilton and Edward Hilton) of 5d. and 19-3ds of a penny, payable Nov. 26, or any Tuesday.

Nathaniel Walsh, of Over Darwen, Lancashire, paper maker, first div. of 1s. 6d., payable Nov. 26, or any Tuesday.—Edward Hilton and Nathaniel Walsh, of Over Darwen, Lancashire, paper makers, first div. of 1s. 6d., payable Nov. 26, or any Tuesday.

Henry Hilton, of Over Darwen, Lancashire, bleacher, first div. of 4d., payable November 26, or any subsequent Tuesday.—Robert Lamb, of Stockton, Durham, iron merchant, third and final dividend of 3d., payable November 23, for any Saturday.

Broughton and Garnett, Nantwich, bankers, four divs, amounting to 17s. 9d., payable Nov. 25, or any subsequent Monday.—P. Walters, Neath, timber merchant, first div. of 8s. 6d., payable Nov. 20, or any subsequent Wednesday.—E. B. Robinson, Nottingham, printer, first div. of 9s., payable any Thursday.

M. Llewellyn, Neath, timber merchant, sec. div. of 3s. 4d., payable Nov. 20, or any subsequent Wednesday.—G. Hocknell, Stone, Staffordshire, innkeeper, final div. of 5d., payable Nov. 19, or any subsequent Tuesday.

BRITISH FUNDS.

The money market still continues firm, but very little business is stirring.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
4½ per cent. Consols	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
3 per cent. Reduced	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
New 3½ per cent.	102	102	102½	102½	102½	102½
Long Annuities	12	12	12	12½	12½	12½
Bank Stock	206	204½	204	204	204	204
India Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange Bills	60pm	58pm	56pm	56pm	56pm	56pm
India Bonds	81pm	80pm	78pm	—	—	80pm

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian	102	Mexican	36
Belgian	102	Peruvian	25
Brazilian	87½	Portuguese 5 per cent	86
Buenos Ayres	37	Ditto converted	54
Columbian	14½	Russian	118½
Danish	89	Spanish Active	94
Dutch 2½ per cent	63	Ditto Passive	6
Ditto 5 per cent	99	Ditto Deferred	15

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham and Derby	80	London & Birm. ½ Shares	26
Birmingham & Gloucester	100	London and Brighton	47
Blackwall	6	London & Croydon Trunk	17
Bristol and Exeter	70	London and Greenwich	10
Cheltenham & Gt. Western	—	Ditto New	22
Eastern Counties	14	Manchester and Leeds	110
Edinburgh and Glasgow	61	Midland Counties	106
Grand Junction	219½	Ditto Quarter Shares	—
Great North of England	122	Midland and Derby	78
Great Western	139	Ditto New	—
Ditto Half	86	South Eastern and Dover	42
Ditto Fifths	25	South Western	74
London and Birmingham	219	Ditto New	11

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, NOV. 18.

There was a good supply of English wheat to this morning's market, but the damp weather has affected the condition of the major part of the samples; fine dry samples readily brought last Monday's prices, but the middling conditioned sorts were very unsaleable and cheaper. Old foreign wheat was retailed out at the rates of this day week.

There was a good supply of English barley fresh up this morning; choice malting maintained last Monday's prices, but inferior qualities were rather lower.

Beans and grey Peas fully as dear.

There were eighteen or twenty cargoes of Irish Oats fresh up this morning. Notwithstanding the liberal arrival, sellers held oats at rather more money than this day week.

Wheat, Red New	40 to 46	Malt, Ordinary	46 to 56
Fine	44 to 51	Pale	60 to 64
White	43 to 48	Rye	28 to 34
Fine	50 to 56	Peas, Hog	30 to 33
Flour, per sack	33 to 47	Maple	32 to 36
Barley	24 to 28	Boilers	32 to 37
Malting	34 to 38	Beans, Ticks	30 to 36

Beans, Pigeon	32 to 38	Wheat	20s. 0d.
Harrow	32 to 36	Barley	4 0
Oats, Feed	18 to 20	Oats	6 0
Fine	20 to 22	Rye	5 6
Poland	21 to 23	Beans	5 6
Potato	21 to 23	Peas	8 6

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR NOV. 15.

Wheat	46s. 3d.	Wheat	46s. 3d.
Barley	36 1	Barley	34 7
Oats	21 6	Oats	20 10
Rye	34 6	Rye	37 4
Beans	37 11	Beans	37 0
Peas	34 7	Peas	34 2

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.

Wheat	46s. 3d.	Wheat	46s. 3d.
Barley	36 1	Barley	34 7
Oats	21 6	Oats	20 10
Rye	34 6	Rye	37 4
Beans	37 11	Beans	37 0
Peas	34 7	Peas	34 2

SEEDS.

The operations in the seed market were not of much importance. White clover was held at enhanced terms, but there was not much doing either in that or red cloverseed, and quotations cannot as yet be given with any degree of accuracy. Canaryseed was more looked after. Linseed cakes supported the recent advance.

Linseed	per qr	Clover	per cwt.
English, sowing	52s. to 58s.	English, red	— to —
Baltic, ditto	— to —	Ditto, white	— to —
Ditto, crushing	38 to 43	Flemish, pale	— to —
Medit. & Odessa	38 to 40	Ditto, fine	— to —
Hempseed, small	35 to 38	New Hamb., red	— to —
Large	— to —	Ditto, fine	— to —
Canary, new	54 to 56	Old Hamb., red	— to —
Extra	56 to 60	Ditto, fine	— to —
Caraway, old	44 to 46	French, red	— to —
New	48 to 53	Ditto, white	— to —
Ryegrass, English	— to —	Coriander	15 to 18
Scotch	— to —	Old	— to —
Mustard	per bushel	Rapeseed	per last
Brown, new	12 to 17	English, new	23s. to 25s.
White	14 to 18	Linseed cakes	— to —
Trefoil	— to —	English	10s. 10s. to 11s.
Old	— to —	Foreign	6s. 15s. to 7s.
Tares, new	5s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.	Rapeseed cakes	— to —

PROVISIONS, LONDON, NOV. 18.

A respectable amount of business was transacted in Irish butter, at an advance of 1s. to 2s. on the good and middling qualities, and 2s. to 4s. per cwt. on the best descriptions, and the market closed with a firm and healthy prospect. Prices current—Carlow, 84s. to 96s.; Clonmel, 88s. to 94s.; Carrick, 88s. to 92s.; Belfast, 84s. to 96s.; Waterford, 82s. to 86s.; Sligo, 80s. to 84s.; Cork, 84s. to 90s.; Limerick, 82s. to 88s. per cwt. on board. Foreign—Friesland, 96s. to 100s.; Kiel, 90s. to 100s. per cwt. Of bacon there were fair supplies, and a more limited

demand, at prices varying from 44s. to 47s. per cwt., landed; and at 40s. to 45s. per cwt., on board, according to weight and quality. Bale and tierce middles presented no new feature, Lard in better demand, and 2s. to 4s. per cwt. dearer. Hams, new, of small sizes wanted; other kinds neglected.

HOPS, BOROUGH, MONDAY, NOV. 18.

Hops have not been in so good demand lately, but the quotations have been very firm. Sussex pockets we quote 7s. to 8s. per cwt., and the other qualities about the same as last given, viz., Wealds, 6s. 18s. to 8s.; Mid. Kent, 8s. to 10s. 10s.; East Kent, 7s. 7s. to 8s. 5s.; do, choice growths, 10s. to 12s.; and Farnham, 10s. to 10s. 15s. The duty has been officially announced since our last; it came out on Saturday, and amounts to 140,322l. 17s. 2½d.

POTATOES, BOROUGH, MONDAY, NOV. 18.

The number of arrivals has been inconsiderable. The best samples of reds were in great request and the following prices fully maintained; but the advance in price is occasioned by the shortness of the supply:—

York Reds	50 to 70	Kent & Essex Whites	60 to 65
Perth do.	50 to 60	Wisbeach Kidneys	60 to 70
Early Devons do.	60 to 65	Do. Whites	50 to 55
Cornwall do.	60 to 65	Guernsey Blues	50 to 55
Jersey Blues	50 to 55	Prince Regents	50 to 70

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, MONDAY, NOV. 18.

The beef trade was very inactive; still, however, the primest Scots found buyers, at prices equal to those paid on this day se'nnight; but the value of other breeds, a clearance of which was not effected, had in most instances a downward tendency. During the past week the imports of foreign stock have amounted, for London and the outports, to 156 beasts and 28 sheep—in, for the most part, fair condition. The mutton trade was heavy, and where sales were pressed of the inferior kinds, lower prices were accepted. The veal trade was unusually heavy. In pigs very little business was transacted at late rates.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the official).
Beef 2s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. | Veal 3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.
Mutton 2 6 to 4 0 | Pork 3 0 to 4 0

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday 551	3,110	180	380
Monday 3,609	27,890	91	470

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, MONDAY, NOV. 18.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.
Inferior Beef 2s. 9d. to 2s. 4d. | Inf. Mutton 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d.
Middling do 2 6 to 2 8 | Mid. ditto 2 10 to 3 2
Prime large 2 10 to 3 2 | Prime ditto 3 4 to 3 8
Prime small 2 4 to 3 6 | Veal 2 10 to 3 10
Large Pork 2 4 to 3 4 | Small Pork 3 4 to 4 0

COTTON.

In consequence of a considerable increase in the demand in the early part of the week, holders were enabled, in many instances, to obtain an advance of 0½d. per lb. on American descriptions; but since the arrival of the Boston steam-packet, there has been more disposition to sell, and the market closes without change from the quotations of Friday. Speculators have taken 5,300 American and 3,200 Surat; and 900 American and 50 Pernambuco are sold for exportation.

WOOL.

A general dullness prevails in this market, and any little change there is, is in favour of the buyer. The imports of wool into London last week were 1,828 bales, of which 278 were from Russia, 506 from Spain, 260 from Italy, 198 from Germany, 49 from Africa, and 95 from the Cape of Good Hope.

COAL EXCHANGE, NOV. 18.

Stewart's, 23s. 6d.; Hetton's, 23s. 6d.; Braddyll's Hetton's, 24s. 0d. Ships arrived this week, 45.

GROCERIES, TUESDAY, NOV. 19.

TEA.—About 12,000 packages are advertised to be sold to-morrow. There is not much doing. Young Hyson and Pekoe were in better demand. During the past week duty has been paid on nearly 500,000lbs.

COFFEE.—The public sales were very small, and by private contract but little was done. Good ordinary Ceylon are quoted at 53s. 6d. to 54s. 6d. per cwt. 100 bales Mocha, in auction, sold at rather better prices. Middling green clean went at 68s. 6d. to 69s. 6d. Peaberry 75s. to 80s.

SUGAR.—100 hhds Barbadoes, offered in auction, sold at full rates. Good to fine yellow

HOME EDUCATION.—The Rev. G. R. MIAL, Ullesthorpe, Leicestershire, intends, after the Christmas recess, to undertake the tuition of SIX YOUNG GENTLEMEN. It will be his study to furnish his pupils with a solid classical and commercial education. They will be treated as PARLOUR BOARDERS, and considered in all respects as members of his family. The situation is rural and healthy, and within a few minutes' walk of the Midland Counties railway. French and Drawing taught by competent masters, if required.

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[This letter was received about three weeks after Mr Tucker's appointment to the agency, his first supply having been rapidly bought up.]

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